

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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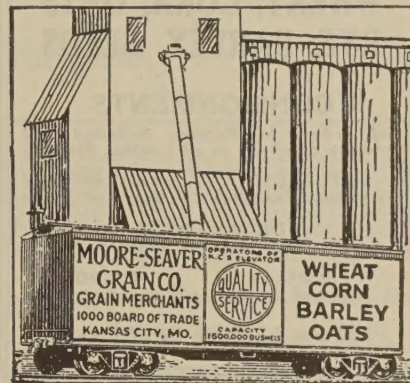
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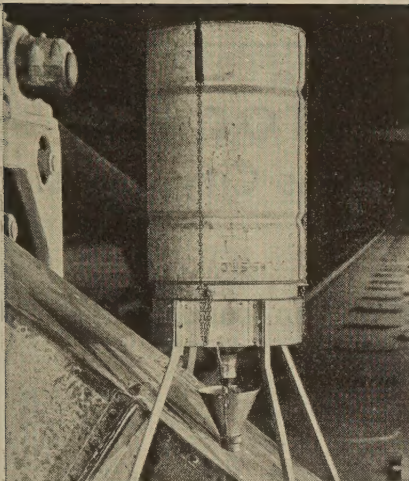


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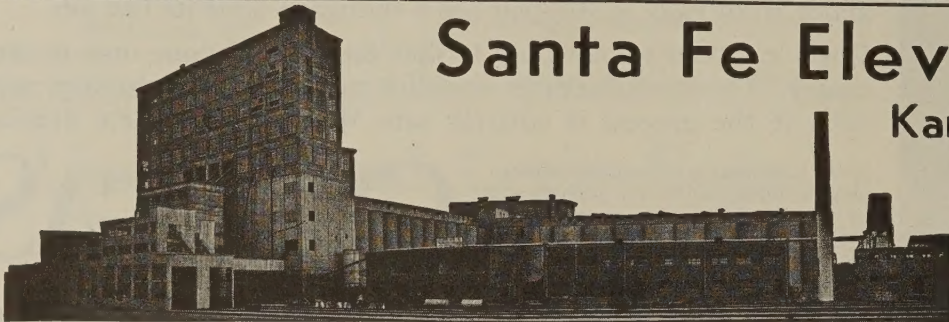
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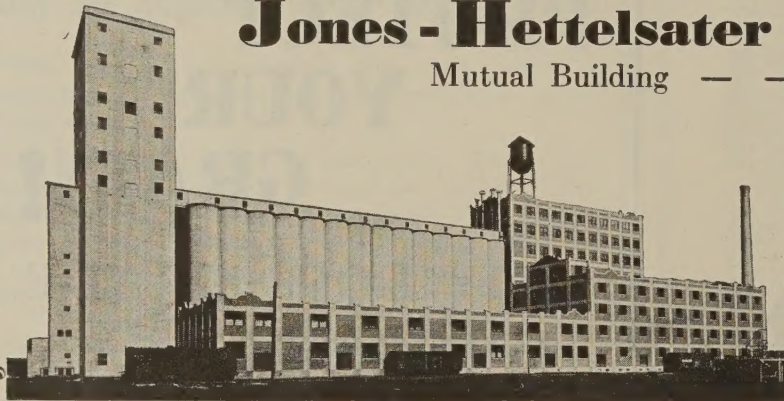
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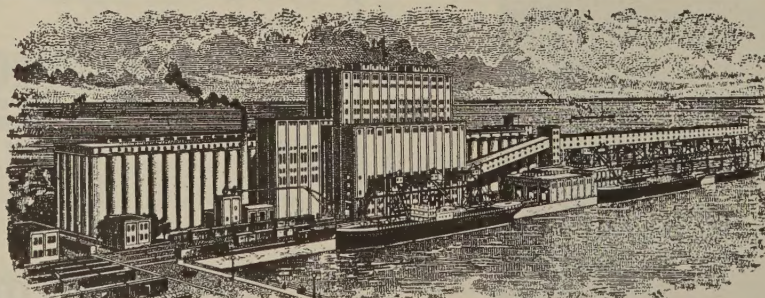
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59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

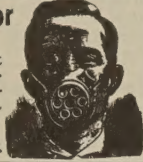
3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



There is no better time to ad-
vertise than the present. Bet-
ter start before your com-
petitor. Write the JOURNAL
today.

ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages
private and that is by using a
grain code.

In selecting a code, you
should avoid buying one so
large you can't find what you
want, or so small it does not
cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910
code words, covering grain, milling
feeds and field seeds, and no two
spelled near enough alike to cause
an error. Three or four of these
words will convey a long message
that you would otherwise hesitate
to send for fear of going into
bankruptcy and no one would know
their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

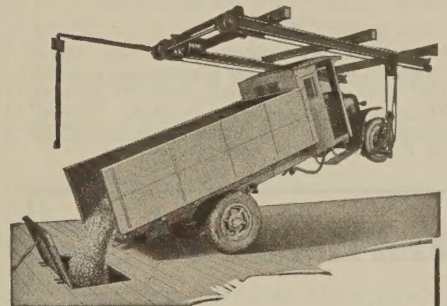
Code words for the new U. S.
wheat, corn and oats grades are
included.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED

332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

McMillin Truck Dump

For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P.
Freight Elevator motor with gear
reduction assembled in bell of motor.
The motor as well as gears, drum,
and shaft, are assembled in a welded
steel frame. This strength assures
ability to stand up under the sever-
est services.

So designed that it requires small
space, and is easily installed, the op-
eration safe and under complete con-
trol by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from
the ceiling, and the trolleys not being
connected does not interfere with
overhead spouting or other spouts or
braces in the drive. It can be placed
in the majority of driveways with
but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical
power, write for information on our
belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation,
and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

**ACCIDENTS
MAKE THE BILLS
FLOAT IN**

**and the
MONEY
ROLL OUT**

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progres-
sive grain elevator men of the entire country by
advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consol-
idated. It reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Grain elevator and coal business for sale near Chicago. For information write 72M9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bu. elevator for sale, modern equipment; also coal business. Retiring. U. B. Memmen, Minonk, Ill., owner.

MICHIGAN—Elevator and coal sheds at Milo (Barry Co.), situated in a good farming district only 30 min. drive from Kalamazoo. Nina Boyle, Delton, Mich.

STOP! READ! THINK! One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale; handles coal, grain, feed, salt, seed and fertilizer; one of the good points in N. W. Indiana. Owner wishes to retire from business. Write 72M14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

NORTHWESTERN IOWA—25,000 bus. elevator for sale in town of 1,200 population; elevator iron-clad and equipped with cleaner, grinder, etc. Full set of sidelines are carried. Reasonably priced. For full information write 72M13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Texas Elevator For Sale

Transit grain and seed property at Waco. Bulk storage 80,000 bus., flat storage 225,000 bus. Track scales, truck scales, dormant scales, automatic sacking scales, all equipment necessary for receiving and shipping. Construction is wood, iron-clad. A profitable property under good management. Being offered at bargain prices to settle estate. Allen Early, Administrator, 706 Polk St., Amarillo, Tex.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

SHERIDAN, IND.—Opportunity to buy 25,000 bushel elevator and coal yard; good equipment; splendid location. See or write Wm. E. Wilson, Director.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bushel cribbed grain elevator with electric power for sale, truck dumps, ready for business, good competition. Address P. O. Box 213, Bloomington, Ill.

OKLA.—12,000 bu. iron-clad elevator and 4-car capacity feed warehouse for sale, in good condition. In corn and oat belt on M. K. & T. R. R. For information write Mrs. A. J. Hargrave, Broken Arrow, Okla.

NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

INDIANA—Grain elevator for sale; on Big 4 Ry., handles coal, grain, feed, seeds, salt and paints. In good condition. Crops in this district look fine. A money maker. Poor health cause of sale. Address 72L11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE OR LEASE

SOUTH DAKOTA—Pettyjohn Elevator Co., at Harrold, for sale or lease August 1st. Address Mrs. Frank Pettyjohn, Pierre, S. D.

OHIO—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory. Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

INDIANA—Feed mill, elevator and coal yard for sale to settle estate. For information write 73P6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

LEASE WANTED

WANT TO LEASE good elevator in corn belt of Illinois or Indiana. Write 73P5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ELEVATORS WANTED

GOOD ELEVATOR wanted, worth the money. Write 72J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

ILLINOIS elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NORTHEAST KANSAS—Grain, feed and coal business for sale. Kanel & Miller, Hamlin, Kans.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

TRAFFIC, CASH GRAIN and country elevator man with 15 years' experience wants new connection. Write 73P4 Grain & Feed Jnls., Chicago.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR manager desires position, available at once; 39 years old; can handle all sidelines; 6 years' experience. Harry W. Hagie, Putnam, Ill.

HELP WANTED

GOOD GRAIN MAN wanted to manage or lease our elevator and warehouse for term of years, very reasonable; So. Minn., big territory, bumper crop. Co-op. Union, Box 374, Lakefield, Minn.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Scale Ticket Copying Book—Contains 60 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one self-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special." Special price 70c. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Record of Receipts—We have a small stock of these Price Current Grain Reporter form 83 which we are selling out at bargain prices. They are good grain receiving records, size 15½x10½ ins., 150 pages, linen ledger paper, well bound, with cols. for "Date, Driver, Gross, Tare, Net, Bus., Price, Kind, Seller, Amount," in the order named. Priced at only \$2.25, as is. Order Form 83 Special.

Memo of Agreement—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A consolidation of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain and feed trades outside our office, please send us the *Grain & Feed Journals* twice each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED GRINDER and good truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

CRACKER CORN Machine—cutter—grader. 73P11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

HAMMER MILL—20-40-h.p. size. Guaranteed. 73P12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

GRUENDLER NO. 3 HAMMER Mill for sale; 50-h.p.; magnetic separator, nearly new. G. E. Bursley & Co., Springport, Mich.

DOAK SPOUT HOLDER for sale; best on earth for grain loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

J. B. HAMMER MILLS, three complete; No. 2-U; No. 3-U.X.; No. 3-T. Also three motors, 3-h.p. 1200; 30-h.p. 1800; 40-h.p., 3600, 3 phase, 220 volt. Indiana Grain Machinery Co., 738 N. Wallace St., Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

20" Monarch attrition mill with 2-15 h. p. motors; 24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; ½ and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; 1 oz. to 50 lb. exact weight scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; Humphrey elevator; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**Successful Speculation
a Business**

by La Marquette

Is a text book for the speculator, be he a business man, farmer or dealer in grain. This book is illustrated with comprehensive tables and graphs with instructions for amplifying and adding to them. The subject of speculation is handled in a simple, straight-forward manner. It is concise and thorough, and in a language anyone can understand. Cloth bound, 110 pages, price \$5.00, plus postage.

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Fractional-Ton Value Tables

For retail sales of coal, hay, feed or any other commodity bought or sold by the ton of 2,000 pounds, the Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Value Tables are designed for determining the value of any fraction of a ton from 5 to 1,995 pounds by five-pound breaks at prices ranging from \$1.00 to \$20.00 a ton by 25c rises.

Opportunity for error in reading is minimized by horizontal and vertical ruling. The tables are conveniently arranged and well printed from large type on book paper. A marginal price-index facilitates quick reference. The book is 4½x8½ inches, contains 154 pages and weighs 8 ounces. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00, plus postage. Order Coal Dealer's Friend Fractional-Ton Tables.

Grain & Feed Journals

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Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXERS for sale, 200, 500, 1,000 lbs. capacities; also hammer grinders. Midwest Steel Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OATS HULER—Holt. Worn parts replaced. 73P13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

20" ATTRITION MILL—Single runner. 73P14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER—Vertical, hopper below floor. 73P15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

CAR PULLER for sale, will handle ten to fifteen cars; equipped with 3 phase, 440 volt A C motor and controller. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 S. W. Bl., Kansas City, Mo.

BARGAINS—2 Used Myers Type Gravity Machines, used Head Turnovers, Line Shaft Hangers, Belts, Cups; 1 Used Bradley Stencil Cutting Mach.; 1 Used Handpower Addressing Mach. If interested write. S. W. Flower & Co., Toledo, O.

SLIGHTLY USED Carter Disc Cleaner for sale at a real price; in perfect condition. Machine equipped with 3 elevators; silent chain drive; motor, starter, etc. For further particulars write R. R. Howell & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

ONE AMERICAN MIDGET marvel 50-bbl. flour mill and all related equipment. Write for full particulars and prices. Feed mill equipment; part practically new and all in splendid condition; Barnard & Leas three roller mill, size 1—\$150; J. B. Hammer mill, size 2—\$400; Fairbanks-Morse motor and starting switch, 15-h.p.—\$125; Vita Cereal Mill (Anglo-American Mill Co.)—\$160. Edgar L. Oakes & Co., Caldwell, Idaho.

RAT POISON

"RAT LUNCHES," newly discovered Rat Killer. Safe and ready to use, just lay them out. \$1.00 buys a larger package. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Iowa.

MACHINES WANTED

USED CAST IRON Elevator boots wanted for 7"x13" buckets. Size approximately 20" by 42". G. G. Davis, Tipton, Ind.

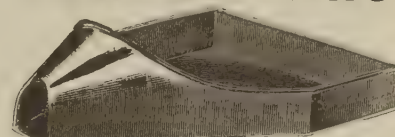
GOOD USED electric overhead truck dump wanted; must be in good condition. R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe, Iowa.

SCALES FOR SALE

10 TON FAIRBANKS Scale, practically new, reason for selling—too small for my new elevator. James F. Finnegan, Morris, Ill.

SCALES WANTED

WANT TO PURCHASE one used 15-ton truck scale. 73P3 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED**
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Farmers Who Cried "Wolf! Wolf!! Are Beginning to Regret It

From Daily Livestock Reporter

infestation ended

SAFELY - SURELY - CHEAPLY

The grain industries' long war against insect damage has taken a toll of human life. Proxate came to the fore, after its announcement a year ago, as a fumigant non-poisonous to human life — non-inflammable—and fire extinguishing—a preventative of dust explosions—officially recognized through its listings by Underwriters' Laboratories, and the National Safety Council.

Proxate kills eggs and larvae as well as adult insects. Four years of tests and cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute preceded its introduction to the industry. Its action was determined to be both sure and quick. In practice it is applied one day and full results obtained by the next. This means an important saving in time by non-interference with regular work.

Low cost in proportion to its effectiveness is Proxate's final recommendation to owners and superintendents of grain elevators, seed men, food products, manufacturers and distributors. Once its economy and safety are appreciated it becomes a great extra value that Proxate actually *sweetens and aerates* grain to improve its condition. Write for full details.

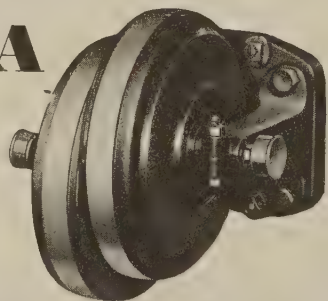
The **LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION**

3100 S. KEDZIE AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL.



EUREKA



BUHLER DRIVE

The advantages of the Buhler Drive equipped Eureka Cleaner—

*increased
screening capacity
closer
screen separations*

may be obtained by providing your present machines with Buhler Drive. Write for details.

S. HOWES CO., INC.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

Grain Shipping Books

Record of Cars Shipped facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination, Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3½ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

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332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 25, 1934.

SUSPENSION of all codes in service industries, while leaving labor restrictions in effect, is discouraging to businessmen who looked to enforcement of fair competition as the means of making it possible to increase earnings to meet the added cost of NRA operation.

WEIGHING grain for truckers is worth a dollar a load to any elevator operator who has a modern truck scale. Some far sighted grain dealers will not weigh grain for truckers at any price because it helps these peddlers to grab business belonging to the elevator.

CORN is shrivelling in so many sections of the west and pastures are so brown the demand for commercial feeds, ingredients and concentrates should soon exceed all previous summer records as even late planted forage crops are withering in the overheated districts.

GRAIN dealers supplying federal, state, municipal or other governmental agencies are at liberty under the June 29 order of the NRA to disregard code limits, but under a second interpretation issued since are not permitted to give the same concession to other than governmental agencies.

A **DIVIDED** responsibility for the warehousing of grain at Chicago will not disturb bankers and investors in grain, thanks to the sound judgment of the Illinois Commerce Commission in denying this unnecessary complication.

GRASSHOPPERS will not grade No. 2 in Kansas altho truckers occasionally mix them in with their wheat. A mill at Concordia which cleans all wheat before sending it to storage found 131 pounds of hoppers in two loads of combined wheat. Of course the elevator foreman got the jumps.

BURO OF CENSUS figures show a reduction in the consumption of wheat in the U. S. A. of fifty million bushels. Grain economists credit most of the decrease to the processing taxes. While the AAA may be able to reduce wheat production, the planners will experience much more difficulty in regulating consumption. After excessive processing taxes drive bread-eaters to substitutes free from taxes it may prove difficult to win them back to wheat flour.

SALES PROMOTION is a legitimate activity in bringing to the attention of buyers a product that is superior in quality or lower in cost. Without salaried traveling representatives or advertising on the printed page many millers could not achieve the volume production that makes it possible to sell flour at a lower price to the consumer while paying the grower more for his wheat. The NRA and the AAA have a corps of speakers touring the country at taxpayers' expense to advertise the new deal, and even the President uses the radio occasionally to advertise his plans to the people.

LONG RANGE price forecasting has been resumed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in defiance or ignorance of the Congressional prohibition of such folly. A message July 17 from Washington quotes the Department as predicting that U. S. wheat prices are likely to show somewhat above the levels of early July during most of the 1934 and 1935 season. Some of us remember a few months back when the Sec'y said that wheat prices were tending down to the world level. That was last spring at the bottom of a long decline, and the wise ones profited by discounting the official pronouncement and going long.

THE LATEST dust explosion in a country elevator occurred in the Farmers Elevator at Tracy, Minn. The feed mill was running and the explosion is thought to have been started by a piece of metal passing through the mill. The inspection door of the feed leg was blown off and one employe and three customers who were standing nearby were badly burned. However, only one explosion occurred and fire did not follow, so the plant was not greatly damaged. While some of the explosions occurring in country elevators have been traced direct to the feed mill, this does not convict the feed mill of being the sole producer of dust explosions as in none of the large terminal houses which have been damaged or wrecked by dust explosions has there been a feed mill. Protecting mills with efficient separators can be depended upon to reduce the spark producing particles of metal fed into mills.

THE COLLAPSE of a steel bin adjoining an Oklahoma elevator recently emphasizes the necessity of building bins which will withstand the lateral stress when grain is being withdrawn. More cylindrical bins have been sacrificed to this unexpected stress than to any other. Many designers seem to have overlooked the extra stress when discharging bins.

SO FEW country grain elevators have been burned this year as a result of being struck by lightning even the Doubting Thomases are beginning to recognize the protection afforded by standard lightning rod equipment. Nearly half the elevators in the U. S. A. and 72% of the elevators in the prairie provinces of Canada are fully protected so the lightning losses for first half of 1934 are the smallest in many years.

THE PARITY price goal still is the aim of the administration of the AAA which recently stated authoritatively that the drive for enactment of the Shipstead bill adding new factors such as taxes and labor to the items the farmer buys will be renewed on the assembling of Congress. The folly of this pursuit is on a par with hunting for the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Pre-war parity never can be attained for the good reason that manufacturers of the articles the farmer buys must add to their cost all the processing taxes, which, until repealed, must keep farmers' buying and selling prices farther apart.

GOVERNMENT dictation of business practices and methods is resulting in such a marked reduction in the net income of business as to shrink the volume of wages and taxes it is possible for business to pay. Figures recently compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board show that the gross income of all corporations declined from \$160,600,000,000 in 1929 to \$107,500,000,000 in 1931, while the proportion of the total business done without net income rose from 19.3% to 51.6%. Some of this shrinkage was due to General Depression but the major part is credited by business experts to political meddling with business. Thousands of the old corporations have discontinued business and very few new companies have dared to brave the rigid regulations and unreasonable restrictions now hampering business.

NO ONE has been prosecuted under the country elevator code that went into effect seven weeks ago; but with the early approval of state and regional code authorities as constituted, grain dealers guilty of giving free storage or otherwise violating the code can expect soon to receive orders to desist. Many who are planning deliberate circumvention of the code of fair competition can be expected to reconsider that attitude when informed that subdivision (f) of section 3, of the N. I. R. Act provides that "Any violation of any provision thereof (of the code) in any transaction in or affecting interstate or foreign commerce shall be a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof an offender shall be fined not more than \$500 for each offense, and each day such violation continues shall be deemed a separate offense." Failure to accept the code is no defense to prosecution, merely saving the defendant's constitutional rights.

OLD MAN Drouth is surely giving the swivel chair crop planners a convincing lesson in reducing production, but this will not deter the AAA from attempting to regulate the farmers' 1935 activities.

OVERBIDDING the market may capture more than your share of the grain tributary to your station, but it will seldom net you the cost of doing business, so is a direct violation of the country elevator code. Some grain dealers have handled grain at a loss so many years it is difficult to break the habit even tho they are anxious to do so.

THE ENTIRE grain trade of the Pacific Coast is at a standstill because officials charged with enforcing law and order temporized with strikers who prevented men from unloading and loading ships. When strikers discover that peaceful picketing and persuasion fail to keep men from working they resort to mob law, to be in turn smitten by an outraged public. Meantime the interior grain shippers and their farmer patrons are innocent victims.

Ideals of Trade Associations

Dealers who have lax respect for their own business obligations or their contracts, have no place in the modern business organization. If the association is to retain the respect and receive the support of honest dealing members, it must insist on the fulfillment of contracts by all members. Living up to the letter and the spirit of all business contracts is the underlying principle of fair practices long since established by the national and state associations through their trade and arbitration rules.

Dealers who are always alert for an opportunity to take advantage of a customer are courting trouble. The rules of no grain trade association provide any loopholes for sharp traders who are ever eager to gouge those with whom they deal. If the integrity of contracts is to be maintained, the trade association must exert every effort to induce members to respect their contracts.

Winking at dishonest methods or sharp practices is bound to bring the organization into disrepute, not only with its own membership, but with the trade at large. The grain trade expects and looks to the trade associations to stand firmly against dishonesty and trickery in every form, and least of all to continue to carry cheats on the membership roll.

Association leaders of high ideals have no time to waste in patching fig leaves for the bad practices of undesirable members. The National Ass'n adopted its trade and arbitration rules at the sixth annual convention in Des Moines in 1901 and its Code of Ethics at its twenty-eighth annual convention in Cincinnati in 1924.

It was the trade's leader in striving to secure the adoption of uniform rules governing the grading of grain in all U. S. markets so as to reduce the number of trade disputes and minimize the differences over grade of grain delivered.

The grain trade associations have always exerted their influence in behalf of better methods and fairer practices and the present is no time to relax their vigilance. The fair practice provisions of the Country Elevator Code merit the loyal support of every operator interested in surer, safer profits.

Results of Crop Reduction

Sufficient time has elapsed since the approval of the Agricultural Adjustment Act by the President May 12, 1933, after its hasty enactment by the Congress, to begin an appraisal of its results.

No time was lost by the executive department of our government in putting the measure into effect. The officials charged with carrying out the mandate of the Congress had preconceived ideas of what they desired to do, and had drafted the bill to clothe themselves with the necessary power. They chafed at the bit while the Congress pretended to deliberate.

Within a year after the cotton rental acreage scheme went into effect it was an admitted failure, and was succeeded by the present Bankhead compulsion act, which within less than a year is proving disastrous to tenants and sharecroppers.

No fault can be found with the Sec'y of Agriculture as the head of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for his interpretation of the law passed by our senators and congressmen. Pressing the law to its utmost, he discovered that he could not dictate to handlers and processors without more power for commodity control after it had left the hands of the producers.

With respect to wheat, What has been the results of the acreage reduction and benefit payment plan put into effect in compliance with the law?

Those farmers who did not choose to contract with the Sec'y of Agriculture for a benefit payment on a promise to reduce acreage either sowed the same acreage or a larger one. Those farmers who signed undoubtedly took the poorest of their acres out of production and gave better care and cultivation to the acres under crop. The results on some farms indicate the free use of good fertilizer.

We now have the official government crop report giving the 1934 winter wheat acreage as 32,485,000, compared with 28,446,000 in 1933, proving that acreage reduction was a failure. True, the spring wheat acreage was reduced from 16,762,000 in 1933 to 10,450,000 in 1934, but this was due to unfavorable weather at seed-time. Indeed, so dry was the soil that the durum acreage was cut from 2,093,000 to 837,000 in North Dakota, and the production in four states from 16,109,000 to 6,483,000 bus., a quantity entirely inadequate for domestic consumption, so that we must import durum wheat.

The reduction in the total crop of all kinds of wheat from 527,978,000 bus. in 1933 to an indicated 483,662,000 bus. in 1934 must be ascribed mainly to the drouth, very little to governmental effort, and in part to chinch bugs and grasshoppers.

Of the advance in the price of wheat from 50 cents in March, 1933, to \$1 at present, much must be credited to the depreciation of the dollar, which accounts for the rise to 84 cents, the depreciation of the dollar requiring the addition of more than 68 per cent to prices. There remains 16 cents to be credited to the drouth and to the misguided efforts of the AAA, plus whatever fraction of the 28 cents benefit payment is to be spread over the farmer's entire acreage. In other years of crop calamity prices have advanced 50 cents, so that the bal-

ance to be credited to the AAA is nil or actually a minus quantity. Considering the millions paid by the consumers in wheat processing taxes the crop reduction activities of the AAA represent a net loss to the entire public.

Your Shipping Scale

As the value of grain rises, the need for an accurate shipping scale increases. The railroads have been losing money so fast during the last two years they have not kept their box cars in condition to deliver at destination grain entrusted to them at country points for transportation. Consequently, it behooves shippers to exercise greater caution than ever to make sure of the exact amount of grain loaded into each car.

The continued use of obsolete weighing facilities or worn out shipping scales for determining the amount of grain loaded into a car is so unreliable, no shipper can afford to continue the use of such facilities for determining the amount of grain shipped.

In case shipper's car is robbed or wrecked, he is not in position to file claim for the definite amount of grain lost, so must guess at his loss and often take a greater financial loss than the best weighing facilities obtainable would have cost. Guessing at the weight of grain entrusted to a box car, or estimating it by the rule of thumb was tolerated forty years ago because it was very expensive to install facilities which could be depended upon always to give correct weights and grain values were low. But today, dependable weighing facilities are obtainable at such low cost, no progressive shipper can afford to attempt to conduct a grain shipping business without the most reliable weighing facilities obtainable.

While the supervision of the weighing of grain received at terminal markets is generally conducted by persons disinterested in the property, losses due to wrecks or theft before car reaches terminal occur so frequently that only shippers who have accurate weighing facilities can detect all such.

Rail carriers are bound under law to deliver at destination every pound of grain received, but, of course, they are not bound to accept shipper's unsupported guess at the weight of the grain and it is hardly fair to expect them to settle a claim based on any but accurate weights at point of shipment.

Your scales may have been giving correct weights a year ago, but it is up to you to learn what kind of weights you are getting now.

WHENEVER THE SHARPERS of the land think up a new trick, some dull faker tries it on the country elevator operator and gets into jail. The latest offender negotiated the purchase of 30 bushels of wheat and 40 bushels of oats from an elevator operator at New Washington, Ohio, recently, only to discover to his dismay that his car would only carry twelve bushels, so he promised to return late in the day and get the balance of his purchase and pay for all. Sad to relate, he forgot to return. However, he was traced through his car license and is now awaiting trial for fraud and, no doubt, will pay much more for the grain than he got for it. The seller was not only suspicious, he was alert.

Arbitration Agreement Binding

S. W. Gladney bought of Bert K. Smith, Fort Worth, Tex., 10 bids on Chicago July wheat at \$1.05, May 2, 1929, good until the close of the market July 15, 1929, for 10,000 bus.

At Gladney's instance Smith gave J. E. Bennett & Co. authority to trade for Gladney in Smith's name up to 10,000 bushels.

Gladney made several trades, the first trade being made on May 25, 1929, and the last one on June 24, 1929. The last trade consisted of a contract of purchase by Gladney of 10,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.10½ per bushel for July delivery, for which he could have realized \$1.37¾ per bushel on July 15, 1929, which would have been a profit to him of \$2,725, but which he lost by reason of the fact that defendant, Smith, placed with J. E. Bennett & Co., on June 27, 1929, a stop loss order to sell said contract, which was done. At the time said stop loss order was given, plaintiff Gladney's profits on prior trades made through J. E. Bennett & Co., had accumulated and amounted to \$524.72, which sum was sufficient to have margined and kept alive until July 15, 1929, the contract of purchase above referred to at \$1.10½ per bushel.

Gladney demanded the profits that would have accrued to him, and on Smith's refusal it was agreed to arbitrate before the arbitration com'tee of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, of which both were members.

The arbitration com'tee found that Smith was indebted to Gladney for loss of profits amounting to \$3,249.72. Smith declining to pay the award, Gladney brought suit in the district court of Tarrant County, where Judge Lattimore gave Gladney judgment.

The main defense made in the trial court was that Smith's sale of the 10 bids to Gladney and his later agreement to allow Gladney to trade in his name were gambling transactions, forbidden by the penal statutes of this state and by public policy, and therefore void and unenforceable for lack of lawful consideration, and that Smith's subsequent agreement for arbitration of the controversy is likewise unenforceable for lack of lawful consideration, because

tainted with the same vice as were his two former contracts.

Testimony was introduced sufficient to support a finding sustaining the allegations in Smith's pleadings, to the effect that it was understood and intended by himself and Gladney, at the time of the sale of the 10 bids, that by that transaction Gladney should have the right to speculate on the market on margins only, and that it was not contemplated or intended that there should be an actual delivery of any of the wheat which Gladney might buy or sell.

The court said it thus appears that the conclusion reached by the trial court was that, even tho it could be said that the original transaction between the parties, in which Smith sold to Gladney the 10 bids, was a gambling transaction, that fact would not be a defense to Gladney's action to recover on the award made by the arbitrators; and in our opinion the court did not err in that conclusion.

Appellant pleaded that he was coerced into such arbitration by knowledge of the fact that he would lose his membership and right to appear upon the floor of the halls of the Board of Trade if he did not submit to such arbitration, and that such membership and access was vital to the successful conduct of his business. There are two answers to that contention. In the first place, such was not coercion. Any voluntary private society has the right to make its own rules not in contravention of the law of the government and upon whatever terms it desires, nowever arbitrary. No one is compelled to obey such rules, and he may not claim the benefits of such membership and deny its obligations against the wishes of the society. In the second place, there is no showing in the record that appellant ever expressed such feelings of coercion until after the arbitration board, upon his voluntary submission to it, had decided against him.—Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 70 S. W. (2d) 342.

Corn grind by 11 refiners during June amounted to 6,737,709 bus., against 5,152,612 in June, 1933. The increase would have been greater but for the 40 per cent increase in imports of starchy material, according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. How the corn grower is relieved by our loud talking farm relievers.

Utah and Idaho to Organize

At a meeting to be held in August organization will be completed and officers elected for the Intermountain Millers, Grain Dealers and Feed Mfrs. Ass'n.

Intermountain Flour Millers met at Salt Lake City June 28 and decided to change their name to the new and enlarged scope, with offices at Ogden, Utah, in the Eccles Bldg., with Jas. S. Eason, sec'y in charge.

Water Not Adulteration

Embrey E. Anderson, Memphis, Tenn., called for a jury trial when charged with shipping 800 sacks of barley mixed oats seized under the Food & Drugs Act, at Mileston, Miss., under a libel charging adulteration due to moisture.

The product was labeled in part "Barley Mixed Oats Sulphur Bleached containing added salt, 159¼ lbs. net." According to the government's evidence samples taken from one car contained 14.15% moisture, from the other, 14.33%.

On Nov. 9, 1931, the lower court sustained the contention of Embrey E. Anderson that the product was not adulterated, the court instructing the jury:

If you believe the only way that leaving the moisture in it affected the bleached barley and the oats mixture was to reduce the quantity of the oats and barley from 100 pounds to 96 pounds, leaving 4 pounds with water, then I would think that was a violation of the statutes if it adulterated and destroyed its value as a food, and under the general proposition the Government would have to show that the leaving of water in it reduced, lowered, or injuriously affected the 96 pounds of actual barley and oats mixed in strength and quality.

The government petitioned for appeal, and on Apr. 19, 1933, the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, confirmed the judgment of the lower court in finding for the defendant, with the following opinion:

According to the Government's evidence, samples taken from one car contained 14.15, and from the other 14.33, per cent of moisture. Water is used in the bleaching process to which the grain was subjected, and the percentage of moisture found was not as high as the 14.5 per cent fixed by the Secretary of Agriculture under section 3 of the Grain Standards Act. 7 U.S.C.A. section 75. There was evidence to the effect that there was an average of 10 per cent of moisture in 249 cars that had been recently inspected, but there was no evidence tending to show that the excess of four per cent of moisture had any detrimental effect upon the quality of the grain in question.

The district judge charged the jury that water used in the bleaching process did not constitute the substitution of one article for another; that if the presence of excessive moisture injured the quality of the grain, a verdict should be returned for the Government; but that if the moisture only added to the weight of the grain without any injurious effect upon it, the claimant was entitled to a verdict. Upon these instructions the jury found for the claimant, and the judgment was entered dismissing the libel. The assignments of error, while complaining of the court's charges, are really based upon the refusal to direct a verdict in favor of the United States.

We agree with the district judge that there was no substitution of moisture for grain. There is more or less moisture in ripe grain, depending upon locality, season of the year, and atmospheric conditions. Nor is it seriously contended that the percentage of moisture in the grain, which was less than that authorized by the Department of Agriculture under the Grain Standards Act, was deleterious or in any way injurious to the health of animals. The real insistence is that a purchaser of grain by weight would be paying a part of the purchase price for water.

There is no claim here of misbranding or misrepresenting the weight of an article in commerce, and so we are not concerned with the question whether the grain could have been forfeited because of the owner's failure to disclose its true weight separately, and apart from the weight of the moisture contained in it. The conclusion is that the court did not err in giving the charges complained of, or in refusing to direct a verdict in favor of the United States.

The judgment is affirmed.

Oscar Johnston, manager of the A.A.A. cotton pool, said July 11 that "President Roosevelt may soon be called upon to seek repeal of the Bankhead act or to suspend its operation by executive order in response to clamor from tenant farmers and share croppers for relief from the tax on gin-nings." It does not seem possible Congress could have blundered in its attempt to run the cotton planters' business.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for new September delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

	Option		Wheat*															
	High	Low	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26
Chicago*	107½	74½	93½	94½	97½	98½	98½	99½	100	101½	99½	100½	100	100	97½	97½	97½	97½
†Winnipeg*	88½	66½	84½	81½	83½	83½	83½	84½	86½	87½	85½	86½	86½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½
†Liverpool*	..	..	75	74½	74	75½	76½	77½	..	79½	79½	78½	80½	80½	78½	78½	78½	78½
Kansas City	..	..	88½	89½	93½	94½	94½	95½	96½	97½	95½	97	96½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Minneapolis	108½	70½	95½	96½	100½	101½	101½	103½	104½	106½	102½	105	105½	102½	102½	102½	102½	102½
Duluth, durum	113½	80½	96	101	106	107½	108	108	108½	110	108½	111½	112½	109	109	109	109	109
Milwaukee	107½	74½	93½	94½	97½	98½	98½	99½	100	101½	99½	100½	100½	100½	..	..	..	..
			Corn															
	High	Low	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26
Chicago	66½	45	62	59½	60½	61½	61½	62½	63½	63½	63½	64½	66	66½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Kansas City	..	..	60½	58½	60½	61	61½	62½	63½	64½	64½	66	66½	63½	63½	63½	63½	63½
Milwaukee	66½	45½	62	59½	60½	61½	61½	62½	63½	63½	63½	64½	66	66½	64½	64½	64½	64½
			Oats															
	High	Low	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26
Chicago	47½	26½	45½	44½	45½	45	44½	45½	45½	45½	44½	45½	45½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
†Winnipeg	41½	32	38½	38½	38½	38½	38½	39½	39½	39½	38½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½	39½
Minneapolis	46½	21½	43½	42½	43½	43½	42½	43½	43½	44½	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½
Milwaukee	48	26	45½	44½	45½	44½	44½	45½	45½	45½	45	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½	45½
			Rye															
	High	Low	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26
Chicago	75½	52½	70½	69½	70½	70½	70½	71½	72½	73½	72½	74½	73½	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Minneapolis	75½	52½	71½	69½	69½	69½	70	71½	71½	73½	71½	73½	73½	73½	71½	71½	71½	71½
†Winnipeg	63	43½	61½	58	59½	59½	59½	60½	61½	62½	61½	63½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
Duluth	74	..	70½	70	69½	69½	70	72½	72½	73	72	73½	74	74	74	74	74	74
			Barley															
	High	Low	July 11	July 12	July 13	July 14	July 15	July 16	July 17	July 18	July 19	July 20	July 21	July 22	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 26
Minneapolis	59½	34	53½	50½	51½	53½	52	52	52½	53½	52½	54½	53½	53½	51½	51½	51½	51½
†Winnipeg	45½	37½	46½	46½	46½	46½	46½	47½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½
Milwaukee	61½	38½	56½	54½	55½	55½	55½	56½	56½	57½	56½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
Chicago	62	37½	56½	54	55	56	55½	56½	57	57½	57	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½

*Wheat price in gold cents July 28: Chicago, 59; Winnipeg, 52; Liverpool, 54½.

†October delivery.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Processing Taxes

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the processing taxes on the various farm products?—S. Zorn & Co., Louisville, Ky.

Ans.: The processing taxes are: Wheat, 30 cents per bushel; corn, 5 cents per bushel; cotton, 4.2 cents per pound; sugar, 50 cents per 100 lbs.; hogs, \$2.25 per 100 lbs.

There was a tax on burlap made into bags and paper made into bags of 2.9145 cents and 3.36 cents per pound respectively; but this was eliminated June 12. The A. A. A. is considering levying a processing tax Aug. 1 on rye and flaxseed. Besides the processing tax there is a ginning tax on surplus cotton under the Bankhead law.

Thresher's Lien?

Grain & Feed Journals: A thresher has threshed oats for a farmer in 1933 and 1932; farmer still has the oats on hand but the thresher has not been able to collect his pay for doing the threshing. If the elevator is notified of a thresherman's lien against the oats is he bound to collect it; or what other recourse would the thresher have against the farmer?—Davis Bros. & Potter, Toulon, Ill.

Ans.: In Illinois threshermen can not collect thru the grain buyers unless he acted promptly by giving grain buyer written notice within 9 months after finishing the job and before the buyer has settled with the farmer. If the thresherman did not collect from the buyer within 9 months his only recourse is an ordinary action for debt against the farmer, his lien having expired.

Seek Market for Upland Prairie Hay

Grain & Feed Journals: We are loading five or more cars of upland prairie hay daily. Please line us up with good responsible buyers for immediate loading for stock yards or government purchasers.—Rice Mill & Elevator Co., Councilhill, Okla.

Ans.: The local hay market is glutted at present and no change is looked for. Responsible receivers advising shippers to withhold shipments for a time. Only 4,800 horses here now against 75,000 several years back so no demand from local buyers and stock yards using little. No hay of this type shipped east.

As to government hay buyers, quantity is not large and government takes bids monthly for immediate requirements throughout country. Lowest bidder gets business and no use giving hay away.

Does Code Stop Cut-Throat Competition?

Grain & Feed Journals: At a few stations in our territory buyers continue buying grain in cut-throat competition. We are trying to maintain a fair margin but can not do it against some of our competitors. They seem to think they can buy on one cent margin and brag that they will continue.

According to the code of fair competition of the country grain elevator industry it seems to us this was not to be tolerated. How can these unfair competitors be made to comply with the code?—E. J. Pearson, mgr., Roberts & Pearson, Alexis, Ill.

Ans.: Section 3 of Art. VII of the code reads as follows:

"The practice of purchasing or offering to purchase grain at a price which represents an intentional merchandising loss on such grain for the purpose of injuring a competitor, is prohibited."

Under this section, if the prices paid by the unfair competitors represent a merchandising loss when costs of doing business are considered and are intentionally injurious to competing grain dealers, the code authority can require the offender to cease and desist, under penalty. Jurisdiction of this matter is held by the

code authority for Illinois, on which W. E. Culbertson, of Delavan, Ill., represents the regular dealers, the organization of which July 9 is reported fully elsewhere. The state and national code authorities can not go ahead with disciplining of recalcitrants until all organization steps have been approved by the A.A.A. and N.R.A., as reported elsewhere, and until the naming of the trucking and scooper member of the Illinois state authority.

Leading Types of Malting Barley for Missouri?

Grain & Feed Journals: What are the leading types and varieties of malting barleys for growing in Central Missouri? Where is seed available?—J. O. Kincheloe, Kincheloe & Harriman, Hughesville, Mo.

Ans.: W. C. Etheridge of the Department of Field Crops, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., writes: The Missouri barley crop is composed almost wholly of winter barley, of which the leading variety grown here is Tennessee Winter. We have paid little attention to the production of barley for malting purposes, but we now have on foot a project for going into this matter at once. I am not yet certain that a good grade of malting barley can be produced under Missouri climatic conditions, but that is one of the things we will have to find out.

Budget of Exchange Code Authority

The code authority for the grain exchanges and members thereof has applied to the N.R.A. for approval of its budget of contemplated expense from June 1 to May 31, 1935.

The total amount is \$13,400, the various future trading exchanges contributing the following percentages: Buffalo Corn Exchange, 2½; Chicago Board of Trade, 40; Chicago Open Board of Trade, 2½; Duluth Board of Trade, 5; Kansas City Board of Trade, 17½; Merchants Exchange of St. Louis, 7½; Milwaukee Grain and Stock Exchange, 2½; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, 17½; Omaha Grain Exchange, 2½; and New York Produce Exchange, 2½.

Release of Sealed Corn

Elevator managers of Livingston County have received the following notification from Miles N. Calkins, assistant sec'y of the County Warehouse Supervisory Board No. 31 at Pontiac, Ill.:

I have just finished a telephone conversation with Craig O. Black, assistant manager of the Loan Agency of the Chicago office. The following is a brief outline of the facts developed.

There are now two methods to use in paying off the note and breaking the seal on the crib. Deposit with any local bank money in the amount of 47c per bushel for the number of bushels covered under the note. Have the bank write or wire the Loan Agency for the note. When the note is received by the bank and stamped "paid" the producer has the right to break his own seal and make delivery or what use of the corn he desires. The government does not require that the money posted be from the producer's personal account. It may be secured by the producer thru a loan granted by a bank, an elevator, or others. Since the corn collateral seal is not released until the note is marked "paid," the producer shall not break his seal until the bank has received and marked the corn note "paid."

The warehouse certificate should be mailed to the Warehouse Board for cancellation. This may be done either before or after the seal is broken.

The second method referred to by Mr. Calkins is that published in full in the Journals July 11, page 14, for the cases where the producer can not obtain sufficient money to meet the note except thru the sale of the corn and payment when delivered.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 16, 17. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Aug. 20, 21. Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis Prepares for National Convention

The grain and feed trade of Memphis, Tenn., is rapidly preparing for the annual convention of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, scheduled for Oct. 15, 16, and 17. The following com'ites have been appointed:

Finance and General: C. G. Carter, chairman; S. F. Clark, vice-chairman; C. G. Robinson, M. M. Bosworth, W. R. Smith-Vaniz, Hugh Humphreys, J. B. McGinnis, secretary.

Transportation: E. E. Anderson, chairman; Ferd. Heckle, vice-chairman; Lee Jones, Joe Crump, H. B. McCoy, J. B. McGinnis, secretary.

Reception and General Entertainment: H. L. McGeorge, chairman; L. P. Cook, vice-chairman; C. B. Stout, C. G. Robinson, C. P. Reid, J. J. Wade, Jr., Theo. H. McCourtney, secretary.

Publicity and Speakers: S. T. Pease, chairman; E. L. Lubeck, vice-chairman; J. B. Horton, J. T. Russell, L. B. Lovitt, A. C. Westervelt, secretary.

Social Activities for Ladies: J. B. Edgar, chairman; C. B. Stout, vice-chairman; E. E. Buxton, J. J. Wade, Jr., Grider Wiggs, Theo. H. McCourtney, secretary.

Hotels, Halls and Meetings: J. M. Trenholm, chairman; E. T. Lindsey, vice-chairman; H. C. Mills, W. A. Hall, Joe Roney.

Illinois Selects Code Authority

Election of a state code authority in a meeting of Illinois grain dealers at Peoria, Ill., July 9, placed W. E. Culbertson, Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, to represent the independent elevators; Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y of the Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, to represent the independent farmers cooperative elevators; G. C. Johnstone, Bloomington, pres. of the Illinois Grain Corp., to represent the subsidiaries of the Farmers National Grain Corp.; L. W. Rai'sback, Weldon, pres. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, to represent the line houses. A fifth member of the authority will be named by these four to represent the truckers and scoopers.

Mr. Culbertson and Mr. Farlow are members of the national code authority, which must approve the state appointment.

During the meeting, attended by about 100 dealers, Mr. Culbertson remarked: "Most of the grain elevators were built in the horse and buggy days. Today we are faced with new forms of competition, and no help from the old forms of transportation. Railroads are charging more than the traffic can bear on local hauls, letting the trucks run away with the business. It may become necessary for the elevators in some localities to form themselves into corporations that will operate trucks and go into the transportation business for themselves."

Those present were assured of strict enforcement of the code and elimination so far as may be humanly possible of free storage.

When a wheat reduction farmer trades with a cotton reduction planter, WHO gets the worst of the deal? Who pays the processing taxes? Both.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

One Section Has Better Business

Grain & Feed Journals: General business is much better than last year and farmers are better satisfied with prices and conditions. I have been driving from 300 to 500 miles per week, buying, shipping and inspecting hay, and find better feeling among shippers because of better demand and prices.—H. G. Pollock, Mgr., Pollock Grain Co., Middle Point, O.

Little Trouble With Sealing

Grain & Feed Journals: Very few farmers have unsealed their corn so far. The unsealed cribs have held up well enough so that present corn prices have paid off the loans.

Those who have felt the market will go higher may get in trouble later on account of the leniency of county agents, who are reported as permitting farmers short of feed to use corn in sealed cribs and keep their own records of amount removed. All except such cribs will doubtless pay the loans.—Ed Conlin, Inc., De Kalb, Ill.

Rail Rate Cuts Not Equalized

Grain & Feed Journals: Our big kick is not so much against the trucks as it is the railroads which have not equalized their rates. Located only 50 miles from Chicago we have an 8 cent local rate. On the main line of the C. B. & Q., just a few short miles south, and on another line of the same railroad, a little farther south, the rate has been cut to 6½ cents as far west as Ottawa, according to our information.

The reason for preferential treatment of the lines south of us was given as "necessary to meet truck competition."

Truck competition from this point and farther north is fully as serious as it is on the lines enjoying the lower rate, but the truth is obvious that we have no river, with barges, going into Chicago from this point. Ottawa and some points east of there, have. Wouldn't this be classed as discrimination?—S. D. Abbott, Big Rock Farmers' Cooperative Co., Big Rock, Ill.

Higher Prices Permit Farmers to Repay Loans

Grain & Feed Journals: Some farmers' cribs are running over the amount sealed; others under run. Much seems to depend upon the farmer and the sealer. If the farmer was fair instead of hoping to unload low priced corn on the government, his cribs usually hold more than was called for under his sealing contract.

The banks are looking for business, and this has encouraged them to handle the loans, hoping for accounts from any extra money the farmer may get.

We wish the government would quit messing around with business and farming. Every time things begin to pick up and the market starts some place, the government springs something to destroy confidence. The market is relatively high now only because of the drouth. If normal crops of small grain had been raised this year it is reasonable to expect that the government would have had a lot of sealed corn to handle when its loans came due.—Wilbur A. Williams.

Crib Contents Vary

Grain & Feed Journals: Most of the corn moving at present is from sealed cribs. Arrangements have been made so that the farmers can take up their notes and break the seals themselves, without measuring, the improved price protecting any probable shortage. In the majority of cases the cribs are running a few bushels short of the volume measured at sealing time.—I. M. Funk, M. Funk & Son, Kernan, Ill.

Bank Cooperation Avoids Second Measuring

Grain & Feed Journals: Banks have been cooperating with the farmers to enable them to avoid having cribs remeasured. The banks loan the money to take up the loan notes. Then the corn is automatically released.

We make out checks to the bank in most cases, or to the bank and the farmer. Present prices enable the farmers to pay up their loans, even where the shelling turns out less than was sealed.

The unusually dry weather of May and June reduced the moisture content of the corn much more than was expected. Where cribs were not conservatively sealed they usually run a bit under the sealing figures, sometimes as much as 10%, sometimes less. Where the farmers insisted on the sealing being done conservatively, with due allowance for all possible shrink, they usually have a few more bushels of corn than their loans called for. In one 3,000 bu. job the over run was 45 bus. On an 1800 bu. job the over run was 50 bus. On a 1200 bu. job the shelling fell short 108 bus.—J. H. Zink, Kasbeer Farmers Elevator Co., Kasbeer, Ill.

Dust Explosion Theories Not Satisfactory

Grain & Feed Journals: I do not think that many of us that have been in this business for 25 years or more are satisfied with the theories or explanations so far advanced.

I have never heard of anyone that can explain how it is that we used to connect our dust collecting system to discharge under our boilers and burn all the dust from our clippers and cleaners and have no explosions under the boilers. Here is an ideal case in which all of the elements were there, fire, dust in suspension and all. I have seen the dust forced under these boilers so heavily that it was necessary to shut off our machines and allow the fireman to use his poker to raise the banks of dust so they would burn.

Then the subject of swinging windows and more ventilation to minimize the damage if an explosion takes place. I am in favor of as much ventilation as is possible in any grain elevator but not for that reason. My reason would be that you cannot get too much air in grain that is stored in large quantities. But we will put all this aside for even if we have not been able to satisfy all we have started everyone in the business to think of it and to discuss it and I feel very sure that from these discussions a solution will be found and we may yet discover why most of these explosions occur in modern concrete structures.—Wm. Coufield, superintendent Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill.

Sealers Measurements Generous

Grain & Feed Journals: While we have bought no sealed corn so far we understand many of the farmers are running as much as 100 bus. short on a thousand, when they shell.

We have discovered that sealers often took the outside measurements of a crib, deducting nothing for joists, bracings, ventilating shafts, etc., as a basis for their loan.

Fortunately the market is high enough so farmers unsealing can pay their loans.—A. W. Brown, Holcomb-Dutton Lbr. Co., McGirr, Ill.

Banks and Grain Dealers Cooperate

Grain & Feed Journals: Many of our farmers have that they had to have their corn delivered by Aug. 1, to protect government loans.

Banks are cooperating with the grain dealers, handling the notes and sending us notice. We make checks payable to the farmer and the bank jointly, so we are not concerned with whether a crib holds out or not.

Whether cribs shell out in accord with the volume sealed depends a lot upon the farmer. Sealers paid on a bushel basis were disposed to estimate cribs' contents plenty high. Where farmers held them down the corn is shelling out.—H. J. Smith, Scarboro Elev. Co., Scarboro, Ill.

Also Paying More for Wheat

Grain & Feed Journals: On page 17 of your Journal for July 11th you show the picture of a check that a country elevator man paid the farmer for some wheat May 8th. This check amounted to \$3,913.50. You say the elevator man sold this wheat on May 9th, which was the next day, and he received from the terminal elevator at Indianapolis \$3,417.05, or a loss of \$500 on the transaction.

Our Michigan elevators are operating on this new harvest run of wheat in about the same fashion. North of Lansing they are paying the farmer more than they can get for the wheat, but we are not taking any pictures of the checks, you can be sure of that.—Michigan Elevator Exchange, L. E. Osmer, Mgr., Lansing, Mich.

Dealers Meet at Dunbar, Nebr.

At a meeting of grain dealers in Dunbar, Nebr., the evening of June 9, about 35 dealers organized the Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n. The dues are \$1.00 per year. Meetings will be held once a month to talk over local conditions and to work out a fair basis of cost for handling grain which can be used as a measure in determining what constitutes over-bidding under the Code.

Mr. O. E. Beaman of the Farmers Elevator Co., Dunbar, was elected president; George Stites, Union, vice-pres.; and Glen B. White of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n, Unadilla, sec'y-treas.

The meeting was addressed by Frank Rutherford, sec'y of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Nebraska, and by J. N. Campbell, sec'y of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

From Nebraska City came Inspector G. E. Mickle, A. W. Nosky, Robt. Wilson and H. Stowe.

Others in attendance were James L. Money, Dunbar; Chas. Brinkhoff, Syracuse; F. T. Wilson, Murray; Herman P. Meisinger, Mynard; Simon Rehmeier, Alvo; Guy Jones, Eagle; Earl Mickle, Avoca; Fred Marquardt, Avoca; Hillman & Wulf, Otoe; Aug. Roettger, Otoe; E. A. Peterson, Lorton; Halley M. Fishwood, Dawson; Cyrus Fisher, Dawson; James D. Barta, Paul; L. Denton, Talmage; F. W. Bell, Talmage; F. B. Wallace, Tangeman; L. A. Beaman, Talmage; C. O. Stukenholtz, Julian; Fred W. Mueller, Syracuse; C. C. West, Wyoming P. O.; H. E. Carson, Mordock; Thomas Costello, Julian.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Windsor, Mo., July 17.—All crops are a total failure. Will have to ship in everything.—Lincoln Grain & Milling Co.

McGregor, Ia., July 10.—No wheat acreage planted to amount to anything. Corn prospects good. No chinch bugs.—W. A. Myers.

Orleans, Mich., July 21.—Five per cent less wheat than last year; 50% less bus. of wheat.—Geo. McQueen.

Carrollton, Mo., July 21.—Wheat here averaged 18 bus. on the better producing land. Corn is a total failure due to heat. Chinch bugs have starved to death.—Louis Gerling.

Lebanon, Neb., July 21.—Wheat acreage about same as last year. Yield very poor, 50% not harvested. Nothing being planted on account of drouth.—Lebanon Equity Exchange.

Delphos, O., July 19.—Wheat acreage about the same as in previous years. Crop is fine, grading No. 1 in market, and threshing 30 bus. or more to the acre.—Nell B. Garman.

Pioneer, O., July 12.—Threshing machines around here all busy. Wheat turning out from 25 to 40 bus. an acre. Excellent quality. Have shipped two carloads of new wheat.—The Pioneer Milling Co.

Higgins, Tex., July 18.—Very dry here now, but if we get rains will likely have about the same acreage this fall as usual. No oats or barley in this country to speak of, and the row crops are cooking badly.—E. S. Belden.

Portland, Ore., July 9.—First of the season's new wheat has been purchased by Spokane dealers. A small lot of Forty-Fold from the upper end of Spokane valley weighed 58½ pounds with hard kernels. Harvesting general in 10 days.—F. K. H.

Spearman, Tex., July 14.—Crops here are poor. About 220,000 acres in Hansford County was in wheat; average yield was about four bus. to the acre. Threshing is all done. Will be about the same acreage seeded this fall. Getting dry for plowing.—Ed Larson.

Lodi, O., July 19.—Our hay crop is about 50% of a crop and we figure that most of the hay will be used at home. Wheat is threshing about 18 bus. to the acre; oats is short and poor. We will have a good crop of corn and second cutting of clover hay.—H. Bannader.

Durango, Colo., July 12.—On account of drouth we believe there will not be over 20% of any crop in this territory except corn, which will probably make 50 to 75% of a normal crop. There has been no replanting, as up to the present time there has not been sufficient moisture to justify it.—Farmers Supply Co.

Paw Paw, Ill., July 17.—Little barley was sown here due to expectation of possible chinch bug damage, but the bugs got into the oats and ruined the crop. We doubt that the elevator will receive more than a few bus. Such oats as exist are very light and chaffy.—J. R. Reynolds, Paw Paw Co-operative Grain Co.

Danbury, Neb., July 20.—Wheat was almost a total failure, lots of it never cut; the average yield of harvested wheat about two bus. per acre. Corn is burning, lots of it past help even if it should rain. Feed scarce. No oats or barley.—Danbury Equity Exchange, R. A. Puelz, Mgr.

Elva Station (De Kalb p. o.), Ill., July 17.—Our small grain crops were ruined by chinch bugs and drouth. Now the bugs have stopped working and the corn is so well along that the new crop of bugs is expected to turn to the grasses, provided we get enough rain to keep them growing.—J. J. Kingsley, Elva Lumber Co.

Gillette, Wyo., July 13.—Planted acreage here about 25% under 1933. Due to drouth our yield will be about 10% of last year so far as wheat is concerned. Corn is a very poor crop, with a prospect of 25% yield at this time. Very little hay being put up. Cattle moving out rapidly. Fully 50% of the cattle will be moved out before fall.—Farmers Co-operative Ass'n.

Waterman, Ill., July 16.—Chinch bugs and drouth have ruined the small grain crop. Some of the farmers figure they will get their seed oats back by fanning and blowing out the light stuff. Some farmers are disposed to unseal and sell some of their corn, others are hanging on to see just how much damage the next crop of chinch bugs will do.—Roy Wakefield.

Springfield, Ill., July 13.—Indications are that the Illinois corn acreage will be the smallest in 61 years and oats acreage the lowest since 1892. Both soybean and alfalfa acreage are the largest on record. Winter wheat production is estimated at about 12% below average. Spring wheat and barley are very light crops. Early hay yields with the exception of alfalfa were poor. Soybean prospects are good. There is a good stand and the crop has been favored by June rains. The soybean crop is estimated at 966,000 acres.—U. S. & Ill. Depts. of Ag.

Oklahoma City, Okla., July 10.—Corn production for the state is estimated at 15,274,000 bus. compared with 19,485,000 bus. in 1933 and 53,843,000 bus. the 10-year average. Wheat production is estimated at 35,880,000 bus. compared with 33,095,000 bus. in 1933 and 52,641,000 bus. the average from 1922 to 1931. Oats production is estimated at 21,071,000 bus. compared with 21,478,000 bus. in 1933 and 25,684,000 bus. the average production from 1922 to 1931. Barley production is estimated at 360,000 bus. compared with 720,000 bus. last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Helena, Mont., July 17.—The condition of crops on the whole improved over most of the western two-thirds of the state as a result of early June rains which were heavy enough in some areas to change the prospect from one of very poor yields to better than average yields. Compared with the 10-year average condition on July 1, however, the combined average of 16 principal crops for the state as a whole was 71.7% of that average and 55.7% of the normal or full crop prospect. The spring grain crops as a whole, together with flaxseed, were the poorest, averaging less than 50% of a normal.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Middle Point, O., July 11.—Our oat crop is much better than expected, the last month's rains doing wonders. Corn crop is mostly all laid by, most all too tall to plow. Wheat crop is running from 20 to 25 bus. on unfertilized ground and from 30 to 40 bus. on fertilized ground. No. 1 grade wheat. Very little timothy hay, some clover, mostly mixed hay and alfalfa, first crop good and second crop excellent, and now being made under favorable weather conditions. Many abandoned fields have been reseeded to soy beans, millet, Hungarian, sudan grass and buckwheat.—H. G. Pollock, Mgr., Pollock Grain Co.

Topeka, Kan., July 10.—The acreage of corn indicated for harvest this year for Kansas totals only 5,246,000 acres, the smallest since 1922. Indicated production is 73,444,000 bus., compared with 80,431,000 bus. last year and 137,700,000 bus. the 1927-1931 average. Winter wheat production is estimated at 80,266,000 bus., compared with 57,452,000 bus. last year and 175,876,000 bus. the 1927-1931 average. Production of oats this year is estimated at 20,600,000 bus. compared with 25,976,000 bus. produced last year and 29,608,000 bus. the five-year average. The acreage this year totals 1,329,000 compared with 1,528,000 acres harvested last year.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Kansas State Board of Ag.

Delphos, O., July 14.—Comparatively few farmers in this immediate territory signed up on the wheat reduction program last fall and as a result believe the wheat acreage around here was at least normal if not a little in excess of former years. We were fortunate enough to have a good rain about six weeks ago which filled the wheat and gave us a crop of as good quality wheat as the writer has ever seen. Most of it is running from 60 to 62 pounds per bus., uniform in color, free from smut and other objectionable features. The grain ripened uniformly and we have seen none that showed blasted or shriveled grains. The yield around here is running about 30 bus. per acre, with some fields going as high as 40. Some corn-hog contracts were made by farmers but the rains we have had in recent weeks resulted in the greatest growth of corn the writer has ever seen. Plenty of corn eight feet high and setting ears at the present time, which is some two or three weeks earlier than usual. Other fields, however, are not more than a foot high, but all is wonderful color and we are having ideal growing weather.—Seneca Grain Co., A. T. Ward, Mgr.

De Kalb, Ill., July 16.—Small grain in this immediate territory generally destroyed by chinch bugs and the dry weather. No general unsealing of corn as yet, farmers preferring to wait until they see what the next crop of chinch bugs, expected in two weeks, will do to the present standing crop. Damage reported in extreme cases affecting corn so far does not exceed 20 rows in from the edges of fields. Growing crop in spots is beginning to tassel. The last crop of chinch bugs has reached the flying stage and ceased working.—E. M.

Decatur, Ill., July 21.—Wheat harvest has been further delayed. Another week would wind up threshing. This work will again get under way as soon as the wheat gets in condition. Some of the large flour mills report they are getting their storage nearly filled. The corn crop through this section looks like a young forest. With the rains the past weeks, corn has made wonderful growth and progress. Most of the corn is from two to three weeks earlier than normal. The country has sold corn freely all week. Chicago bookings alone were over 5 million bushels, which is probably a record for this market in one week. The shipping demand does not begin to keep up with the offerings, therefore most of the corn will have to go into storage until the demand starts to improve.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Springfield, Ill., July 18.—There was scattered wind or hail damage to crops, particularly corn, in many parts of the state. Over the area where heavier showers occurred harvesting or threshing was delayed, the number of chinch bugs was much reduced, and some cut alfalfa spoiled. Winter wheat has been mostly threshed in the southern half of the state. Pastures and feed crops were quite generally improved by more favorable rainfall conditions. Condition and progress of corn is generally good to excellent. There is much tasseling to the northern limits, and the earliest is shooting ears or silking in the northern division. Spotted damage to corn continues from chinch bugs, and in the driest areas some corn is firing.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Pendleton, Ore., July 18.—Latest estimates of this year's Umatilla County wheat crop place the figures at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000 bus., about 30% below normal. Yields have been disappointing, running 15% below expectations, altho the quality of the wheat is the best for the past two years, according to tests made by A. N. Hannah, state grain inspector. The average is running around 58 pounds to the bu. with some tests going 59 and a fraction, and some over 60 pounds. Smut is running low with only 15% of the samples giving indications of smut. The wheat tested shows a low protein content, which is desirable for this part of the country. Storage facilities for bulk wheat will be limited in a short while because no shipments can be made to the coast due to the continued strike. The carryover in Umatilla County is 1,000,000 bus.—F. K. H.

Columbus, O., July 13.—This year's corn acreage in Ohio smallest since 1899. Production forecast on July 1 was 97,206,000 bus., against 112,694,000 bus. in 1933. July 1 forecast for winter wheat is 29,529,000 bus., compared with 34,732,000 bus. in 1933. A very small acreage of spring wheat was planted this year, 3,000 acres against 5,000 acres in 1933. Spring wheat is rather poor and promises but 44,000 bus., compared with 80,000 last year. Oats acreage in Ohio was reduced slightly this year. Due to the long spring drouth the crop is extremely small, much of it shows thin stands and is rather weedy, and many fields are too short to be cut with a binder. Forecast is for 24,440,000 bus., which is smallest crop in over 40 years. Barley acreage was reduced from 44,000 acres in 1933 to 19,000 this season. The drouth seriously curtailed barley production, the average condition on July 1 was only 40%.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. in co-operation with Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Deterioration of Corn During July

Chicago, Ill., July 17.—A special mid-month survey made by Nat C. Murray, statistician for Clement, Curtis & Co., forecasts the following production of corn in million bushels: Nebraska, 85; Kansas, 35; Missouri, 75; Oklahoma, 12, and Texas, 30. Mr. Murray's late June forecast was Nebraska, 179; Kansas, 93; Missouri, 166; Oklahoma, 33, and Texas, 49. This is a reduction in those states from 520,000,000 to 237,000,000 bus.

Crop Conditions Declining in Northwest

Minneapolis, July 19.—It is impossible to give a comprehensive picture of the crop outlook in the Northwest because of the widely varying conditions which have prevailed throughout the entire territory. Small grains in the Red River Valley are still at a critical stage but give prospect of a satisfactory outcome. The outlook for a fair return in parts of Minnesota and Montana is still favorable. However, the benefit to be derived by the Northwest from these limited districts is greatly overshadowed by the calamity which in a large portion of the remaining territory amounts to complete failure. —The Van Dusen Harrington Co., by Paul C. Rutherford.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 21.—The weather throughout the Northwest for the past seven days has been "fair and warmer," with only light scattered showers reported, except for the southern part of Saskatchewan where heavy hail storms occurred last night and did some damage to crops. This type of weather would be excellent for the flax crop if it had gotten away to a good start, but with lack of reserve moisture, a hot dry week has done serious damage. To quote from Van Dusen Harrington Company's letter of July 19th: "In the huge area comprising the entire state of South Dakota, the western half of North Dakota, and parts of eastern Montana, the damage is now definite and irreparable, and little if any benefit to small grains can possibly be derived even from ideal weather conditions until harvest. As the flax seeding period covers several weeks, the plant is now in various stages of development. The late sown is just out of the ground while more advanced fields are in the boll." The only area in which the condition of flax is still reported as good is the Red River Valley comprising eastern North Dakota and northwestern Minnesota. Fortunately, grasshoppers, which have been much feared this season, have not yet made their appearance in any marked numbers.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17.—The near normal rains during June in the Northwest revived pastures and meadows and germinated much of the seed that was lying dormant in the soil. It also gave farmers an opportunity to plant more of the late spring grains and a record acreage of emergency crops to be used for feed. Scattered rains after seeding promoted growth so that in most sections of the Northwest farmers are now assured of at least rough feed to carry their stock thruout the winter. Altho many good rains have been received during June and July, they have been mostly local, but generally enough to keep the late feeds and grain growing. The spring wheat territory has shown very little, if any, improvement during the past month. June rains came too late to be of much benefit to the early sown grains, but the late sown, mostly red durum, has made splendid growth in the section where rain was received. This section covers the northern part of the Red River Valley (n. w. Minnesota and n. e. North Dakota), and the latest reports indicate a very promising crop from this territory. Western Montana is also showing very good condition of the spring wheat crop. The heavy abandonment in the balance of the territory, due to continued drouth, has reduced prospects to one of the smallest spring wheat crops on record. The Government now places the crop at 89,000,000 bus.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Flour Mills in the United States total 4,255, with a daily capacity of 840,615 barrels, compared with 849,888 a year ago, according to the Northwestern Miller.

Exports of Breadstuffs

Exports of breadstuffs for May, 1934, compared with May, 1933, and for the five months ending May, 1934, compared with the five months ending May, 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in bus.:

	May 1934	May 1933	5 mos. ending May 1934	5 mos. ending May 1933
Wheat	1,455,552	14,263	13,629,832	3,185,756
Corn	329,089	657,898	1,027,162	1,796,984
Oats	4,092	70,002	66,907	1,023,970
Rye	2	1,605	4,978	7,564
Barley	374,972	336,368	2,488,428	2,941,108
Buckwheat	8,451	1	19,597	88
Wheat flour, bbls.	270,152	320,946	1,684,933	1,634,692

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

McGregor, Ia., July 10.—No grain in farmers' hands.—W. A. Myers.

Spearman, Tex., July 14.—About 50% of the new crop has been sold.—Ed Larson.

Orleans, Mich., July 21.—About all the wheat is in the farmers' hands yet.—Geo. McQueen.

Lebanon, Neb., July 21.—A very small percent remains in farmers' hands.—Lebanon Equity Exchange.

Delphos, O., July 14.—The farmers show little disposition to sell their wheat and are only disposing of enough to give them a little ready cash.—Seneca Grain Co., A. T. Ward, Mgr.

San Francisco, Cal.—During June this market received 1,840 tons wheat, 13,515 barley, 1,360 oats, and 400 tons corn, compared with 5,410 tons wheat, 16,670 barley, 665 oats, and 1,080 corn in June, 1933.

Portland, Ore., July 10.—The first wheat to be loaded into a ship during the past sixty days was poured into the holds of the British steamer Hartepool at Terminal 4. The wheat, long delayed, is for Chinese delivery.—F. K. H.

Cincinnati, O.—June receipts of grain were: Wheat 101,090 bus., shelled corn 225,000, oats 98,000, rye 4,200, barley 3,200, grain sorghums 1,400, against wheat 248,000 bus., shelled corn 183,000, oats 100,000, rye 44,800, grain sorghums 1,400 in June, 1933. Shipments for the same period were: Wheat 224,000 bus., shelled corn, 139,500, oats 80,000, rye 7,000, against wheat 305,600 bus., shelled corn 162,000, oats 148,000, rye 8,400, in June, 1933.—John O'Hara, in charge of Inspection and Weighing, Cincinnati Board of Trade.

Government Report on Beans and Peas

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following report on the acreage of soybeans and cowpeas and the production of dry edible beans, in thousand acres and thousand bags of 100 lbs. per bag:

State	SOYBEANS Acreage		COWPEAS Acreage	
	1933	1934	1933	1934
Ohio	96	106	3	2
Indiana	362	471	35	42
Illinois	568	966	179	215
Wisconsin	58	145	...	...
Iowa	211	430	...	...
Missouri	455	500	131	138
Kansas	44	40	4	5
Delaware	41	46	5	4
Maryland	39	39	5	5
Virginia	75	68	56	56
North Carolina	189	198	122	134
South Carolina	34	31	188	179
Georgia	36	35	266	266
Florida	...	...	29	28
Kentucky	93	74	63	54
Tennessee	124	112	142	131
Alabama	67	74	82	94
Mississippi	58	75	58	75
Arkansas	36	32	166	166
Louisiana	64	67	31	34
Oklahoma	17	15	57	57
Texas	...	...	106	108
United States	2,722	3,590	1,733	1,799

State	BEANS Acreage		Condition July 1		Production 1933*	
	1933	1934	1934	1934	1933	1934*
Maine	9	9	85	73	76	76
Vermont	3	4	88	16	24	24
New York	117	113	80	842	881	881
Michigan	510	556	71	3,519	3,055	3,055
Wisconsin	7	7	85	20	32	32
Minnesota	5	9	67	29	32	32
Nebraska	16	28	69	115	129	129
Kansas	13	14	55	47	42	42
Montana	35	35	72	336	273	273
Idaho	121	121	83	1,670	1,162	1,162
Wyoming	29	30	83	313	306	306
Colorado	345	362	51	1,138	724	724
New Mexico	176	176	41	593	370	370
Arizona	9	10	71	38	45	45
Oregon	1	1	85	6	6	6
California	275	287	84	5,520	3,272	3,272
United States	1,671	1,742	72.9	12,280	10,429	10,429

*Indicated.

Ottawa, Ont.—Export clearances of Canadian wheat for June were 13,675,818 bus., compared with 18,743,434 bus. in June, 1933. The total for the past eleven months was 154,187,065 bus., compared with 223,276,388 bus. for the corresponding period a year ago.

Portland, Ore., July 18.—Grain houses advised the protein content of Inland Empire wheat was ranging from 7½ to 9½% less on an average than a year ago. In some quarters the early rains were believed accountable for the decline.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—June receipts of grain were: Wheat 421,609 bus., corn 105,023, oats 176,773, barley 31,460, against wheat 678,049 bus., corn 49,038, oats 23,416, barley 38,663 in June, 1933. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 5,058 bus., oats 1,288, barley 10,281, against wheat 4,776,432 bus., oats 52,119, in June, 1933.—C. W. Wright, Chief Grain Inspector.

St. Joseph, Mo., July 20.—St. Joseph wheat receipts for the first six months of 1934 have been 1,907,200 bus., compared with 2,403,200 for the first six months of 1933; corn receipts 3,576,000 bus., compared with the heavy total of 5,986,500 for 1933; oats 1,748,000, compared with 2,538,000 for the first half of 1933. Receipts of all grains for the six months' period 7,243,700 bus., versus 10,938,200 last year.—N. K. Thomas.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Receipts of grain in bus. at this market in June were 2,487,220 wheat, 783,700 corn, 368,580 oats, 1,997,050 barley, 295,210 rye, compared with June 1933, when the figures were 7,527,160; 3,224,570; 3,528,660; 2,259,920, and 1,069,200, respectively. Shipments were 1,752,920 wheat, 1,199,540 corn, 914,720 oats, 2,120,710 barley, 221,440 rye, compared with 2,493,610; 2,803,690; 1,359,820; 1,471,920, and 201,430, respectively.

St. Louis, Mo., July 1.—Receipts of grain in bus. at this market during June were 1,708,000 wheat, 1,151,000 corn, 212,000 oats, 2,800 rye, 14,400 barley, 42,000 soybeans, compared with 1,162,500; 2,279,000; 628,000; 30,000; 9,600, and none, respectively, in June, 1933. Shipments were 780,000 wheat, 485,000 corn, 189,800 oats, 3,600 rye, 6,200 barley, 29,900 soybeans, compared with 783,100; 1,382,500; 660,750; 12,000; 35,200, and 2,800, respectively, during June a year ago.

Portland, Ore., July 18.—The North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n has re-entered the wheat market at all inland points after an absence of about six weeks, buying wheat for deferred Coast delivery because of the continued waterfront strike. However, all the ass'n was able to get to date is 27,000 bus., and some surprise has been expressed over the indisposition of the growers to sell. Wheat buyers in Inland Empire points had purchased allotments from the export ass'n at an advance of ½ cent over the price of the 15th for export wheat, with soft wheat 83½c Coast basis, baart was unchanged at 86c. Grain-buying houses explained the paucity of the ass'n purchases by the fact that some of the mills are paying from ½c to 1c more than the ass'n.—F. K. H.

Ottawa, Ont., July 20.—Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending July 6 amounted to 2,259,792 bus., an increase of 121,246 bus. over the previous week when 2,138,546 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 3,091,223 bus. For the forty-nine weeks ending July 6, 1934, and July 7, 1933, 218,735,131 bus. and 363,310,147 bus., respectively, were received from the farms. By provinces the receipts for the week ending July 6, 1934, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for the week of July 7, 1933: Manitoba, 345,407 (527,749) bus.; Saskatchewan, 951,280 (1,342,769) bus.; Alberta, 963,105 (1,220,705) bus. Marketings of wheat in the three Prairie Provinces up to July 6, 1934, as compared with the same period in 1932-33, were as follows, figures within brackets being those for 1932-33: Manitoba, 28,099,379 (37,803,024) bus.; Saskatchewan, 107,370,430 (183,682,111) bus.; Alberta, 83,265,322 (141,825,012) bus. During the week ending July 13, 1934, the export clearances of wheat amounted to 3,028,702 bus., compared with 1,899,754 bus. for the previous week, an increase of 1,128,948 bus.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Washington, D. C., July 13.—During May, 1,034 mills reporting ground 37,088,844 bus. of wheat and produced 8,103,095 bbls. of flour, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Agricultural Relief by Subsidy

From address by FRED C. HOOSE, pres. Kansas City Board of Trade.

Let us for a moment dwell on the NRA for it is the basis of all of the alphabetical schemes. I feel sure that the administration would never have gone anywhere near as far as they have, had big business kept their heads and not become panicky.

During the last year of the Hoover administration and thru the United States Chamber of Commerce, committees and officers and big business officials appealed for governmental aid and as soon as the present administration took office, they flocked to Washington and got down on their knees howling for help and finally succeeded in having the shackles of the NRA and the Johnson crack-down policy hung on to them.

I am convinced that the great majority of persons who are in business did not have the slightest idea how the so-called New Deal was going to work out, and about the only thought it gave to it was that business was bad and anything that might help was acceptable.

While I was in Washington early this spring, I was told by a number of Congressmen and Senators that Congress did not know what it was all about. It was passed before the bill was printed because big business demanded it and the President approved it. The great slogan of this administration is to help the forgotten man, the under-dog, the small business man, but I submit to you if the NRA has not almost ruined the small business man, unemployment reduced very little, and the charity lists are the largest on record, and after the NRA, comes the AAA.

It is very hard for me to reconcile the 30 cents per bushel processing tax with the action this administration took against a general sales tax for I maintain it is nothing less than the most unfair and unjust discriminating sales tax that has ever been perpetrated on the public. The collections, expenditures for administration expense and the apportionment of this tax levy in subsidization is overwhelming. It was recently shown that in nine months the government paid producers about 180 million of dollars out of collections totaling 253 million dollars, with a tremendous overhead in administration costs of about 10 per cent. The estimated cost was figured at about 3 per cent.



Fred C. Hoose, Kansas City, Mo.

The grain trade and milling industries fully realized the adverse effects of such a program but their objections were unavailing and a series of events set in that have been disruptive and have served to increase dislocation of crop programs to the disadvantage of the wheat producing industry of the west.

By limiting the amount of wheat which farmers can plant he has been placed in a position where acreages have been lowered to too small a figure to enable him to make allowances for adverse weather and crop deterioration, and as a result his income has been made too small to permit profitable growing of the crop, notwithstanding the bounty doled out by the government for agreeing to such a program. Also, I wish to emphasize that in my opinion, if this program had not been in effect, our farmers would now be receiving \$1.25 a bushel for wheat comparable increases in corn prices, and a substantially higher level for livestock.

A secondary and adverse condition arising from the wheat program was the encouraging of the use of substitutes, thereby possibly permanently altering the diet habits of many people and lowering the price level of the product of Kansas farmers.

Consumption figures this year probably will show more corn meal consumed than in any recent year of the past decade. With wheat carrying the enormous burden of a 30 cents a bushel tax, prices for corn were placed at an unnatural relative figure and its use as human food increased. One competes with the other and thus a system of controls is started that appears to be endless and is rapidly bringing agriculture under the complete domination and dictation of a rapidly increasing bureaucracy.

The outcome will be a series of new laws, all leading to the time when every farmer will be authorized to plant only what he is told and when every marketing agency, processor and distributor will be under the strangling regulation of centralized government. The cotton farmer is already confronted with the first phase of compulsory and arbitrary direction as to the use of his land. Under the Bankhead bill recently enacted, he is given a quota on the amount of cotton he can sell, and is assessed a confiscatory tax on the excess.

Abuse has been heaped upon the grain and milling trade for pointing out the dangers of many of the schemes of government agencies and with few exceptions it has been reviled and stamped as an enemy of agriculture by government employees paid to serve all the people rather than charged with the right to sponsor legislation perpetuating bureaucracy to serve a grasping minority. The same tactics were used when the grain trade opposed the wasteful and useless farm board that was extremely harmful to American agriculture, bringing in its train the loss of foreign markets for millions of bushels of grain from western farms and piling up of undigestible stocks of wheat that should have been sold at a reasonable price to aid in keeping the wheels of industry revolving when world-wide financial collapse was discernible.

Doles and subsidies only make for unrest and are bound to develop a disgruntled and dissatisfied people. The doctrine of living in idleness, and destroying earth's bounties, is the law of the rebel, and has no place in a civilized world. The curtailing of production theory to raise prices and give us more money, is a fantastic fallacy, because it only increases the unemployed, advances living costs, reduces consumption, and adds to the tax burden.

To own something for our very own that we have labored for is a natural law, and an individual trait that cannot be denied. I appreciate that very much because when I was a lad, my folks were very poor and old clothes made from relation's cast-off stuff was my wardrobe for many years, and oh! how I longed for some new clothes of my very own.

A greater Kansas City will never be built if

the Federal government persists in cutting commodity production down to a depression level, instead of building up consumptive channels and outlets to a level to absorb all we can reasonably produce. We do not need controlled production, and regardless of politics, we must eliminate the threat of regulation and regimentation and allow commerce of the west, the United States and the world, to resume its natural flow without undue restriction.

The great English historian, Macaulay, wrote more than a century ago:

Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the nation by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties, by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment, by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of law (taxes) and by observing strict economy in every department of the State. Let the government do this, the people will assuredly do the rest.

Price Fluctuation Limits Harmful

The danger and the harm of daily price fluctuation limits was obvious July 11. Aimed at curbing the speculator the real effect is damage being inflicted upon the cash distributor and upon the miller. Following the sudden realization of serious under-production, wheat advanced the limit early in the morning session and during the balance of the day, distributors and flour transactions were at a standstill, because of inability to take in hedges.

No market can fully perform its necessary functions unless it is free, open and unrestricted, and this will be testified to today by those whose cash transactions are prevented because of their inability to take in their hedge.—Bartlett Frazier Co.

Application of Elevator Code to Mill Elevators

The Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry has today (July 3) ruled that in its opinion the provisions of the country elevator code do not apply to flour mills which are not storing grain for farmers, which are not reshipping grain, or which are not reselling grain.

This ruling will have the effect of eliminating a great many flour mills located in wheat growing sections, especially smaller flour mills, from the necessity of compliance with the trade practice provisions of the country elevator code. It should be noted that the ruling now issued is contrary to the information with which we have heretofore been furnished by members of the Country Elevator Code Authority.

This ruling also means that flour mills which store wheat for farmers' account, or which buy wheat for resale or reshipping purposes are subject to all the trade practice provisions of the country elevator code the same as are elevators and other grain buyers.

We are receiving many inquiries in regard to the status under the elevator code of what are usually referred to as deferred purchase contracts, under which farmers deliver wheat to mills, title is transferred immediately upon delivery but the price is not fixed until some later date. In most cases a charge of one cent per bushel per month is made, though most such contracts do not refer to this charge as a storage charge. The question which usually is raised is whether these deferred purchase contracts constitute storage under the country elevator code and if so whether a mill handling wheat on such contracts is under the necessity of securing a license as a public warehouse. The country elevator code authority has asked the legal division of the Department of Agriculture to rule on this point and until that ruling is made no official statement can be issued.—Millers National Federation Broadcast.

Future Payment Contracts Discussed at Marysville

A. R. DEAN, Blue Rapids, Kansas code authority member, presided over a group meeting of Kansas grain dealers at Marysville, June 30.

FRANK STOLL, Kansas City, explained the country elevator code, answering the many questions with which he was bombarded.

E. J. SMILEY, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, communicated his comments by proxy, saying:

SECY SMILEY COMMENTS

A question frequently asked is "Why should elevator owners, equipped with truck scales, weigh for truckers?" Elevator owners have equipped their plants with truck scales at no small expense and there is no reason why they should favor unfair competition by permitting truckers to use them. We believe all of the elevators should refuse to weigh for truckers. Then the truckers will be compelled to invest, and the farmers from whom they purchase will have to accept destination weights.

Future Payment Contracts: These contracts have been in general use among Kansas elevator owners for the past 10 years. Elevator owners would much prefer to purchase grain outright at time of delivery. However, farmers insist that the elevator man take care of a part of their crop. The average farmer is always a bull on the market, regardless of the price following harvest.

By accepting his grain on the terms provided in the future payment contract, the elevator operator does him a favor for which he is willing to allow reasonable compensation. If the farmers in your section want you to care for a part of their crop, you need have no fear of trouble in using these contracts.

[The future payment contract developed by the grain dealers of Kansas calls for the name of the farmer and his address, and a form showing "Date Delivered.... Station Delivered.... Bus. Lbs.... Grade.... Test.... Commodity.... Discount Below No. 1...."]

The contract specifies "Wheat delivered on this contract is free from any and all encumbrances by party selling grain. Payment for the wheat above sold us will be made on any day after terminal market close, party selling grain may elect, before June 1, 19.... This wheat being purchased outright, there will be no charges deducted for insurance, shrinkage or storage.

"On date party selling grain elects to accept payment, we hereby agree to make payment for the wheat covered by this contract, as specified above, on the basis of our prices in effect and being paid at the office of the undersigned company at point of delivery on the date payment is asked for in accordance with conditions of settlement mentioned hereafter. In making payment an amount of 1/30 of 1c per bu. shall be deducted for each day intervening between the date of this contract and the date when payment is made.

"Acceptance of this contract by the party selling wheat either by signature or otherwise is also an acceptance of all the terms and conditions hereof, and the same shall be binding on all parties hereto, their heirs, assigns, administrators and executors. The party selling wheat desiring an extension of time for payment beyond the final date above mentioned, must have extensions approved in writing on the face of this contract by the buyer. Unless such extension of time of payment is obtained, if the seller does not elect to receive payment before the last date for payment hereinbefore mentioned, then on said date the buyer shall fix in the manner above described the price to be paid for the wheat herein mentioned and enter credit for the amount thereof on its books payable to seller upon demand in the same manner as when an election of payment shall have been made.

"The seller agrees that in the event of a loss by fire or tornado to the buyer's plant that he will accept payment on the above wheat in accordance with the basis specified in this contract on the date the loss occurs, payment to be made when the adjustment and payment of the loss have been received by the buyer from the insurance company.

"This contract has been read by the seller and it is mutually agreed to in every respect, and the method of establishing the price is fully understood by the seller. It is further mutually understood that the seller herein at no time shall be entitled to demand a return of the said wheat or wheat of like kind and grade."

The contract provides spaces for the signatures of the buyer and of the seller and of witnesses.]

Country Elevator Code: I hope that the elevator operators will give the country elevator code a fair trial. If, after a fair trial, we find the proposed code is not workable, we can drop

it. Any law, federal or state, that does not meet with the approval of those whom it is intended to govern, cannot be enforced. The Kansas state code authority for the trucking industry and the truck owners desiring a profit are now behind this move and there is no doubt but they will enforce the code. Give the plan a trial.

Government Sealed Corn: Should sealed corn advance to a price that will show you a fair profit over and above what is due the government from the producer, why not try to purchase it before Aug. 1. I do not believe truckers will have much chance to secure this corn, as few will be able to deposit with the country bank the amount of the loan, plus interest, as is necessary before seals can be broken.

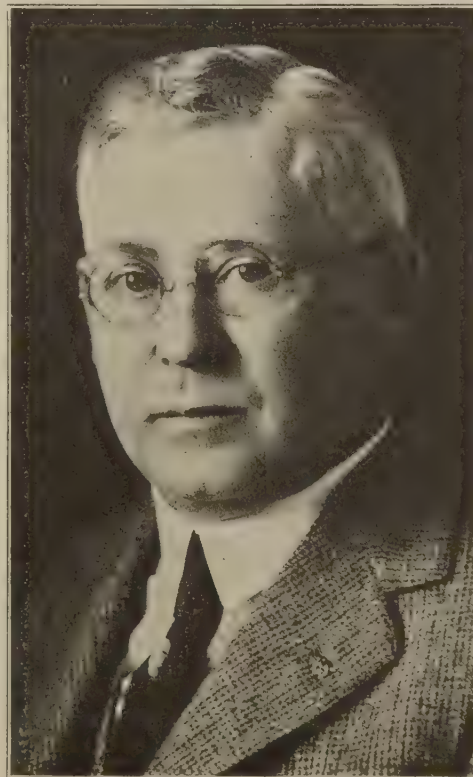
The meeting demonstrated a marked interest in keeping up with the code, in obtaining copies of the future payment contract, and in holding meetings at regular intervals where the trade could talk over pressing problems. Those present unanimously pledged attendance at future meetings.

In attendance at the Marysville meeting were Herbert Brown and D. Underwood, Atchison; W. B. Gallagher, Axtell; J. L. Mason, J. E. Chase and G. B. Ruffner, Beattie; A. R. Dean, D. O. Wanamaker, Fred Forst and Harry Burnette, Blue Rapids; Herman Wieters, Barnes; Henry Duever, Bremen; Frank Ward, C. A. Lynn and Peter Byrne, Centralia; J. A. Sconce and H. Schirmich, Frankfort; Herman Minge and Martin Raemer, Herkimer; Paul Ludicke and Roy Lewis, Home; Ralph McAtee, Irving; H. D. Harding, W. J. Mensendieck, W. D. Farmer and Frank Stoll, Kansas City (Mo.); C. M. Kerschner, Marysville; H. T. Ackman, Netawaka; E. E. Affholder, Oketo; A. D. Robinson, Sabetha; E. R. Craven, Summerfield; W. S. Bickman, Vleits; R. S. Flook, J. E. Parsons and A. C. Whiteside, Waterville; and representatives of the Koelzer Grain Co. and the Farmers Elevator Co., Seneca.

T. B. King, Grain Expert

T. B. King of Central City, Nebr., has been drafted by the A.A.A. to act as grain expert at Washington. He is sec'y of the T. B. Hord Grain Co., at Central City, and pres. of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n. and a merchant of broad vision.

His duties will have to do with the administration of the country elevator code, processing taxes and grain marketing policies. Mr. King was only recently elected chairman of the Nebraska state code authority for the country elevator industry.



T. B. King, Central City, Mo.

When the A.A.A. gets into rough waters, as it certainly will, in the course of time, it will be fortunate to have practical and experienced grain men at hand upon whom to lean for counsel.

Acres Cut for 1935 15 Per Cent

By proclamation of the A.A.A. July 9 contracting farmers will be permitted to sow 85% of the average acreage of wheat for the 1935 harvest.

A processing tax of 30 cents per bushel will be continued, and of this tax, paid in part by the farmers themselves and in part by consumers, 29 cents will be refunded to growers as alleged "benefit payments." The first payment is to be made in October, 1934, at 20c per bushel on the growers' domestic allotments.

Corn-Hog Checks to Reach Farmers by August

With more than one-third of all county corn-hog allotment com'ites authorized to prepare regular contracts for the final signatures of producers, distribution among corn-hog farmers of approximately \$130,000,000 in first installment corn-hog checks is expected to be near the peak load by early August, the A.A.A. has announced.

The approximately 1,200,000 contracts are of two types. One includes a rider signed by the producer, agreeing to accept necessary adjustment in the production figures on which the payment is based, and entitling him to receive the payment before the adjustment is made. First installments on 84,253 contracts of this type had been paid thru July 9.

The second or "regular" contract must be signed twice by the producer, once before adjustment is made in the figures, and again when the final adjustment has been made and the amount of payment definitely determined. On July 9 first installment payments on 36,124 contracts of this type had been made.

Allotment com'itemen in 754 of the 2,068 counties participating in the corn-hog program are finishing or have already finished the routine work.

New Wheat Good at Chicago

"Chicago's receipts of new wheat for the early days of the month," said J. A. Noble, head of the sampling department of the Board of Trade, "have been of fine quality. Most of it has been country run hard wheat and mixed wheat from Illinois and Iowa, with a little soft wheat from Indiana.

"The bulk of the crop so far received at the rate of 200 to 300 cars a day, has graded No. 2. Some of it has graded No. 1. Moisture has run as low in some cases as 9%. Test weights, 58 to 62 lbs.

"But we may expect that shipments as the harvest moves northward will be of lower quality. In the southern part of the state much of the wheat was safely filled before the drouth struck it. Farther north the crop was not so fortunate. The drouth shriveled the crop. We have received some samples that tested as low as 40 lbs., practically worthless except as chicken feed.

"Oats are awfully poor. A type sample submitted a few days ago tested only 19 lbs. Of course, oats have not really begun to move."

C. Guy Runyon, head of the Runyon Testing Laboratories, who runs the protein tests on a large proportion of the wheat shipped to Chicago, said: "Protein varies widely. But mostly it is high. Country run grain has been showing from 11% up. Just yesterday I had a sample that tested 16.20%. Red wheat is testing from 13% to 14%. Reduced test weights, and drouth shriveled berries, have sharply increased the protein content in wheat."

Hay Convention Opposes Increased Rates

The 41st annual convention of the National Hay Ass'n, meeting in the Congress Hotel, Chicago, July 23 and 24, vigorously opposed proposed increases in rail rates on hay and straw.

Private discussions in the lobby before and after the business sessions called attention to the loss of business railroads have already suffered on hay and straw thru the competition from trucks, one buyer remarking that in June he received 210 truck loads of hay averaging about 3 tons, against only 6 carloads, averaging about 11 tons. Hay and straw are bulky, relatively low-priced commodities and further tariffs in the form of higher rail rates will only further decrease the volume of this business going to rails, and tend to localize the movement of the products.

PRES. HENRY FRUECHTENICHT, Louisville, Ky., explained in his annual address that the ass'n had twice presented a code for the industry. Each time it was found unsatisfactory and returned. The ass'n has decided to let the code matter rest until after approval of the retail feed code.

SECY FRED K. SALE, Indianapolis, reviewed efforts of the ass'n to get Administration acceptance of a satisfactory hay dealers code, calling attention to the efforts of the U. S. Depart. of Agri. to force Federal Hay Standards into the code, and explaining the conclusion that doubt surrounded the possibility of enforcing and financing a separate code for the hay business.

Government anticipation of hay production is 57,475,000 tons, an exceedingly short crop, declared Mr. Sale, caused partly by the drouth, and partly by the drouth created necessity for using large hay acreages for pasture. A heavy acreage has been planted to soybeans, millet and other emergency crops in an effort to offset the shortage. During the last 15 years hay production has averaged 85,102,000 tons. As very little hay from the 1933 crop is left on farms and a considerable quantity of this year's crop has already been fed, the supply on farms this fall is expected to be the shortest in many years.

J. V. CHADICK, Chicago, explained methods for preventing internal combustion in stored hay by liberal salting. Laboratory studies, he indicated, have shown that spontaneous combustion originates from microbial activity. Common salt retards the growth of micro-organisms, reducing fires from this cause. About 5% of salt to the weight of the hay, or between 10 and 20 lbs. of salt per ton, are the proper proportions, applied over each 12 to 16 inch layer of hay in the stack or mow.

A representative of the code authority for the trucking industry, reviewed the provisions of the trucking code, explaining its effort on the hay industry, and the necessity for registration of trucks.

H. R. WHITE, Scotts, Mich., talked on the use of private trucks in the hay business.

J. C. SUTTIE, Omaha, Neb., ass'n traffic manager, reported drouth areas are enjoying half rates on feeds, including hay and straw. These expire on Aug. 4, and will doubtless be replaced with a more permanent set-up for fall and winter shipping to drouth stricken points.

The carriers do not appear disturbed by the trucking of hay. In fact they want to increase the rates in southern territory. Either the soliciting agents and local agents do not report actual conditions, or else the executives don't care and want to drive business to the trucks, he declared.

Banquet and Entertainment

The afternoon of the first day was devoted to the private convention sessions that always end up with going somewhere. A large number of the delegates went to Chicago's World's Fair.

While the hay men were in session in the morning, their wives and daughters were conducted on a tour thru the Marshall Field store, where the latest models of gowns, etc., were displayed for their especial benefit. The tour was completed with a luncheon.

The annual banquet was held in the famous Joseph Urban room of the Congress Hotel. Douglass Malloch, well-known after dinner speaker, delighted his audience. Music, dancing and featured vaudeville acts were a part of the dinner program, brought to a close sufficiently early so that delegates could return to the Fair for a large part of the evening if they wished.

Tuesday Morning Session

JOHN N. VAN DER VRIES, Chicago, Northern Central Manager, Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., was first on the Tuesday morning program, explaining that "America is at the Cross Roads." While the New Deal has unquestionably brought many needed benefits to the social and economic life of the nation, it has also brought many new dangers, that must be carefully watched to see that we do not tumble into more disastrous chaos than was suffered before the present Administration took charge. Serious damage has already been done in a number of instances.

G. W. SULLEY, Dayton, O., National Cash Register Co., explained that better selling, and reduced selling costs; also better service to the customer, have become outstanding needs in merchandising.

The resolutions com'ite offered, and the convention adopted, resolutions expressing the appreciation of the ass'n for the efforts of the speakers, the officers, and others.

NEW OFFICERS

The report of the nominating com'ite was unanimously adopted, placing in office for the ensuing year: Lester Lusher, Toledo, O., pres.; E. A. Olson, Minneapolis, Minn., first vice pres.; J. E. Chicoine, Vercheres, Que., second vice pres. Directors: Harry D. Gates, Jackson, Mich.; W. L. Walton, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. Suttie, Omaha, Neb., and Geo. Wilcox, Wauwatosa, Wis. Holdover directors are Avon Burk, Decatur, Ind.; C. S. Martin, Ashland, O.; G. E. Morrison, Baltimore, Md.; W. B. Rupert, Jr., Lyons, N. Y., and Lloyd M. Faris, Kansas City, Mo.

PRES.-ELECT LUSHER declared his intent to continue the policies so well laid down by his predecessors, and to work for the best interests of the trade.

Adjourned *sine die*.

The bean marketing agreement will be considered at a hearing to be held Aug. 9, at Lansing, Mich. A marketing agreement is much more than a code, as it involves price fixing, and fixing charges to be allowed the industry.

J. Vining Taylor, long secretary of the National Hay Ass'n with headquarters at Winchester, Ind., is now auditor for the Lawrence Warehousing Co., of San Francisco, which is preparing to extend its activities to grain in country elevators in all parts of the U. S. A.

Pooled Orders for Hay

Facing an acute shortage of feed the dairy-men in the Chicago milk shed have sought relief thru officials of the Pure Milk Ass'n.

For this purpose the Farm Credit Administration has granted a commitment of \$200,000 for loans to dairy farmers, limiting individual loans to \$100 each, payable in 90 days.

Farmers are pooling their orders for hay, and anxiously await designation as drouth territory and application of reduced rates.

Malt Not Affected by Proxate Treatment

Samples of barley malt and rye malt not treated and treated with Proxate gas have been submitted to chemists at Chicago specializing in brewing research, who reported that the gas had absolutely no effect on the malt.

Similarly tests of barley and rye showed the germinating energy and capacity not to have been affected by treatment with the Proxate insecticide. The Liquid Carbonic Co. is gratified at this indorsement of its product, from an independent source.

Grasshoppers Thick

While the ravages of the grasshopper have not commanded the attention accorded the chinch bug this year, the volume of damage and potential damage has been greater this year than during any year since 1919.

Rains in western Iowa, where severe grasshopper infestation has occurred, including Woodbury, Harrison, Ida, Crawford and Monona counties, came too late to check the pest in its consumption of small grain, clover and alfalfa. Now the hoppers have begun work on the growing corn. The two-striped grasshoppers have been most numerous, the red-legged next.

Western Iowa has used over 600,000 lbs. of poison bait to check the grasshoppers this year; compared with 200,000 lbs. in 1931, when the infestation was considered unusually severe.

Retention of the A. A. Act for at least five years was advocated before the meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation at Madison, Wis., recently by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace, who also expressed a fear that processing taxes would be repealed. He should know why.

The Federal Communications Commission was organized formally July 11, and will begin an investigation of telephone, telegraph and radio. E. O. Sykes is chairman. Eventually, this meddling commission will increase the cost of wire service to the public at least 10 per cent.

If public regulation goes too far, individual freedom and the incentives of private gain may be restricted to an extent comparable with the disheartening tyrannies of state socialism.—Donald R. Richberg, general counsel N.R.A. It is comforting to know that some members of the administration recognize this.

Books Received

YOU MUST RELAX titles a book by Edmund Jacobson, M. D., which explains not only the need for relaxation as a rest and re-energizing power when the system is worn by nervous tension, but how to do it. The "how" is the important part of the book, for few men have a practical method for reducing the strains of modern living. Relaxation is a relief from worry. Which is something grain dealers need in this day of government restraints, codes, and wondering what the administration is going to do next. Published by Whittlesey House, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 330 West 42nd St., New York City. Price, \$1.50.

The John Kellogg Company

The John Kellogg Company is the new name of the Stratton Grain Company, the former having acquired the interests of the Donahue-Stratton Co., of Milwaukee in the Chicago grain merchandising concern, effective July 16.

Headquarters remain in Chicago with branch offices maintained in New York City, Minneapolis, and St. Joseph, Mo.

John Kellogg, well-known figure in grain circles for the past three decades, heads the new company, assisted by Orrin S. Dowse, a director of the Chicago Board of Trade, as vice-president, and William G. Kellogg, vice-president and manager of the Minneapolis office.

Mr. Dowse is well known throughout the entire trade, and has been continuously associated during his entire career of two decades with Mr. John Kellogg.

William G. Kellogg, brother of the president, has been prominently identified with the Minneapolis grain interests for a number of years and has the reputation of being one of the most capable wheat buyers in that market.

Al R. Taylor, St. Joseph, Mo., president of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, continues as Southwestern Manager for this enterprising firm. He came to St. Joseph from Milwaukee where he was with the old firm of Taylor & Bournique, prior to which he was associated with Fagg & Taylor. Mr. Taylor has charge of the company's modern "Buchanan" Elevator at St. Joseph, a 2,000,000 bushel house.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the company is H. S. Obermayer, Chicago. Johnny Elker, well-known grain buyer on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade, is the Assistant Treasurer. Wm. Enke, Jr., Chicago, is Assistant Secretary.

R. G. Brandt is the capable manager of the New York City office.

Grain Exchange memberships are maintained in all important markets where the company is active, and the firm is represented through brokers in New England, the Atlantic Sea-



Moffett-Russell Photo.

John Kellogg, Chicago, President, The John Kellogg Company

board, the southern, southeastern and central eastern sections of the country. It does a large cash grain merchandising business, particularly through New England and other territories tributary to eastern lake ports.

The company operates the reconstructed modern 1,700,000 bushel Santa Fe elevator at Chicago fully equipped with modern grain handling machinery, and where, it is said, the most perfect scales in the country are installed. This plant was illustrated and described in the April 11th number of Grain & Feed Journals.

In addition to the modern 2,000,000 Buchanan Elevator under the direction of Al Taylor at St. Joseph, the 600,000 bushel Midway Elevator and the 150,000 bushel "Wheat Growers" Elevator, both at Minneapolis, will be in charge of Wm. G. Kellogg. The 160,000 bushel St. Paul Elevator at Savanna, Ill., and the 250,000 bushel New York Central Elevator at Schneider, Ind., as well as the 1,600,000 bushel Grand Trunk Elevator at Depot Harbor, Ontario, will continue under the direction of the Chicago office.

Budget of Country Elevator Code Authority

The code authority for the country grain elevator industry has made application to the N. R. A. for approval of its budget for, and of the basis of contribution by members of the industry to, the expenses of administering the code for the period from June 1, 1934, to July 1, 1935.

The total amount of said budget for the said period is \$30,000. The basis of contribution is \$3 per elevator per year.

Processing taxes of 30c on rye and 50c on flaxseed are expected by Aug. 1. The A.A.A. admits they are under consideration. It is hoped no farmer will suggest an excessive tax on bureaucrats or their rackets.

Requirements of NRA for Code Organizations

The code authority of the country grain elevator industry is hastening action by the N.R.A. by forwarding to Washington as soon as available the required information necessary to approval of state, regional and ass'n code authorities.

Each state or regional code authority must have not less than 5 nor more than 7 members elected, and these members must represent, and be elected by, the five different types of elevators as outlined in previous letters. When a state or regional code authority is authorized by the national code authority, instructions are given to definite individuals who assume responsibility for setting up this organization.

When a state or regional is organized and code authority members are elected under the rules and regulations sent from the National Headquarters, it is then necessary to have a report of the date and place of the election meeting, the manner and volume of voting, and other information that will convince Washington that the election was held according to the rules. Washington also requires the names, addresses, business affiliations, and terms of office of all members elected to any code authority agency.

The statement concerning the organization meeting and election in state, regional or ass'n code authorities should be certified by the sec'y of the organization.

No state or regional code authority may officially function unless and until it receives notice from Washington that the set-up is approved.

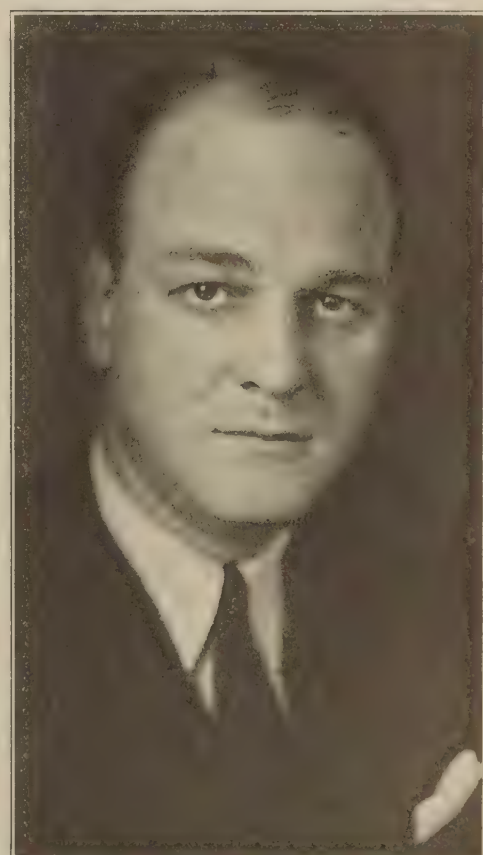
An ass'n code authority of 3 persons may be set up within any ass'n and names of the three members so elected or appointed should be forwarded promptly to Sec'y Bowden, as they, too, must have approval in Washington.

Small packers are paying out two to more than four times as much in processing taxes as they are in wages to their employees.



Moffett-Russell Photo

Wm. G. Kellogg, Minneapolis, V. Pres., The John Kellogg Company



Moffett-Russell Photo

Orrin S. Dowse, Chicago, V. Pres., The John Kellogg Company

An Evil in the New Grades

"An evil in the new grades applying on wheat," commented an experienced inspector a few days ago, "is that weevil is a qualitative factor, whereas a musty odor throws the grain into sample grade."

"If an inspector finds live weevil in a sample he grades the grain without considering the weevil, then adds the term 'weevily.'"

"If the grain has a weevil odor, which shows that weevil have been present, but no weevil can be found in the sample, he grades it 'musty,' which automatically throws it into sample grade."

Grain Futures Exceed Stock Transactions

Activity in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade during recent months has far outstripped the volume of business in securities handled on the New York Stock Exchange based upon a dollar valuation, according to a study made by Fenner & Beane.

Since July of last year, however, there has been an almost uninterrupted decline in the turnover of securities, whereas the interest in the commodity markets has been on the increase.

For June of 1934, however, the last month for which complete figures are available, the turnover in commodities aggregated \$1,160,032,158, or almost three times as great as the volume of stocks dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, on which the turnover amounted to \$433,443,999.

Farmers Cajoled to Be Later Cracked Down On

Various measures for the maintenance of prices have been enforced from time to time in Germany in recent years. Last year the main problem was to force the mills and the trade to buy bread grains from the farmers at prices that would not fall below a fixed minimum.

This year the problem will be to compel farmers to sell their reduced production, unless prices are substantially increased. Believing that greatly increased prices would be undesirable both from a political and economic point of view, the Government has decided that the guaranteed minimum price feature of last year will be replaced this year by an outright system of fixed prices with delivery obligations enforced by legislative enactment.

The Ministry of Agriculture has been authorized to exercise a monopoly over the marketing and milling of grain, by a system of fixed prices for bread and feed grains and by compulsory deliveries. A supplementary decree of July 16 fixed selling prices for 1934-35 wheat and rye at from 3 to 5 per cent above last year's prevailing levels. Selling prices for oats and barley have been fixed at a somewhat lower level than the free market prices prevailing last season.

The July 16 decree also provided for the compulsory delivery of bread grains from all farms over 12 acres in area. The total deliveries of rye from July 16 to Oct. 21 must equal at least 30 per cent of the total annual deliveries from the 1933 crop. Total deliveries of wheat from August 16 to Oct. 31 must equal 25 percent of the total deliveries from the 1933 crop.

The new grain law authorizes the Ministry of Agriculture to issue orders as to the quantity of bread grains that must be purchased by flour mills and other processors and the quantities of milling products they may sell within specified periods of time. It is authorized to issue similar instructions for feed grains, including fixed prices above or below which sales will not be permitted.

Grain trade margins have already been fixed and a decree regulating bread prices and prices

of milling products is expected in the near future.

Compulsory delivery by farmers at a price not agreeable to themselves smacks of the Soviet regimentation of farmers. This turn of events in formerly agrarian Germany should be a warning to farmers in the United States that when consumers make their voice heard our own politicians will turn against the farmer as they have in Germany.

The tricky politicians never were interested in the farmer or consumer, but solely in getting elected to office. After prices have advanced for the benefit of the farmer, what better slogan for the politicians to catch the greater consumer vote than a promise of lower prices for food.

Jack Murphy Won National Contest

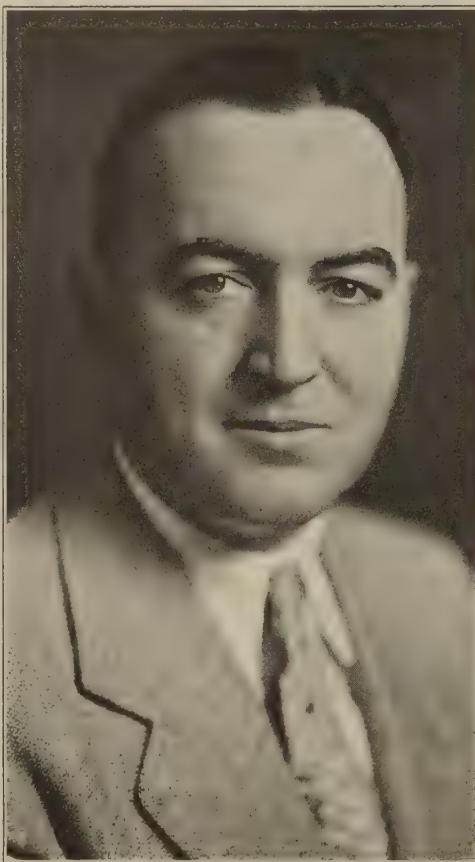
Friday the thirteenth may be bad for some superstitious folks but not for John J. ("Jack") Murphy, one of Bartlett Frazier Co.'s cash grain men on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Eddie K. Shepperd, well-known Indianapolis grain man with the Cleveland Grain Co., topped the list of boosters who had turned in applications for new members for the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n until Friday, July 13, with a total of 15. Then along came Jack Murphy, until then in second place with 13 new members. The combination of 13's was too much for him, so he got busy and secured 15 more, getting in under the wire on the 14th with 28 new members for the "National."

"Getting 15 new members in 24 hours is easy," he says, "particularly when you've got 13 staring you in the face on the 13th."

Eddie Shepperd takes second prize.

I. C. Harden, vice president of the Bartlett Frazier Co., Chicago, walked away with first prize last year with 26 new members. This keeps the membership winner in the same office for another year.



Moffett-Russell Photo
John J. Murphy, Chicago, Wins Membership Contest

Distribution of Wheat Acreages

Distribution of the varieties and classes of wheat in the United States in 1929, as compared with 1919 and 1924 are given in the Department of Agriculture Circular 283, with varietal maps to help visualize changes.

A marked decrease occurred in the wheat acreage in the Eastern States and an increase in the Western States. The acreage of varieties in the hard red winter class increased markedly from 1919 to 1929, and the acreage of soft red winter wheats decreased. A moderate increase occurred in durum varieties and a slight decrease in hard red spring wheat. Altho white wheat decreased from 1919 to 1924, it had regained its former acreage in 1929.

Illinois Farmers Resent Delay in Benefit Payments

The farm bureau, in counties where it achieved control over the handling of loans on sealed corn, and made its own selection of sealers, particularly in Illinois territory centering around Ottawa, has lost much of its standing with the farmers. Farm complaints about the failure of the AAA to pay the benefit payments to farmers for their cooperation in reducing the number of acres planted to corn and the number of hogs fed, have received the Washington retort that local laggards are to blame. Which places the responsibility right back on the shoulders of the farm bureau.

"You can just bet," commented one farmer stopping in at the office of C. J. Bader, who runs the properties of the Federal Grain Elevators, Inc., at Mendota, to learn whether the market was on its way up or down, "that as soon as I get this loan paid off, and receipts in my hands for payment, I'm going to tell those birds what I think of them. And probably they won't like it."

Sealers, paid at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ c a bushel when they measured up the cribs, were glad to measure them up for all that was in them, including joists and cross beams, because each additional bushel sealed meant an additional $\frac{1}{4}$ c to them. The hot winds of May, June and July aerating cribs brought the moisture content down to 9%, in some cases 8%. This materially reduced the volume of corn and combined with the inclination of the sealers, doing something for the farmer that the farmer alone would have to worry about later, is the major cause for so many cribs running about 10% short of the volume called for on the loans.

At the time of sealing their corn few farmers realized that if the corn would not hold out at time of selling they would need to have the sealer out to re-measure the cribs. This meant another payment of $\frac{1}{4}$ c per bushel. Fortunately for most farmers the banks made arrangements to loan them the money to take up their notes. With the notes taken up the corn again becomes the property of the farmer, making re-measuring unnecessary. He simply sells what he has and takes up his short loan at the bank. Grain dealers are co-operating with the banks by making the checks payable to both the bank and the farmer.

It is again fortunate that a relatively high market on corn is enabling farmers who fall short of the amount of corn sealed to take up their loans. But in many cases there is little left for the farmer.

The benefit payments that have failed to be paid so far are laid at the door of the farm bureau, which is accused of slow and inefficient handling. But there is a goodly part of the responsibility passed along by the farmers to the Administration, comment running: "We'll probably get our benefit payments at voting time this fall." This growing antagonism augurs ill for the bureaucratic regimentation farmers have come to resent.

Employees of federal, state and local governments increased to 3,122,000 in 1932.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Stockton, Cal.—In a \$200,000 fire here on July 1, a grain warehouse was one of the buildings destroyed.

Atascadero, Cal.—The establishment of a feed mill here is being discussed by members of the Poultry Co-op. Ass'n.

Orland, Cal.—Lee Kirkpatrick has been made manager of the DePue grain warehouses at this point, at Malton and Greenwood, succeeding Clement Barceloux.

Colusa, Cal.—The Bucke Co. has leased the Farmers Exchange Bldg., is remodeling it and installing new machinery and will continue its feed business at the new location. Art Edwards, who had occupied the premises for several years with a feed store and poultry business, has leased the DePue Feed Mill.

CANADA

Drumheller, Sask.—An addition is being built to the plant of the Drumheller Flour Mills, Ltd., doubling its storage capacity.

Sperling, Man.—The elevator of the Canadian Consolidated Grain Co. here burned July 9, together with about 10000 bus. of wheat. The origin of the fire was a mystery.

Ingersoll, Ont.—A piano factory here is being converted into a flour mill for the use of the Wood Flour Mills, whose plant burned last winter. Russell Stewart, a member of the firm, is re-organizing the company, Mr. Wood having withdrawn from it.

COLORADO

Strasburg, Colo.—The local branch of the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co. was re-opened June 26, after being closed for a number of months. Charles Sargent is manager.

Longmont, Colo.—The Longmont Flour Mill, owned by the Colorado Milling & Elevtr. Co., has temporarily leased the old Gollon malt plant, where offices have been established and where the company will receive grain. The company's mill burned in May, as previously reported.

Longmont, Colo.—The Intermountain Elevtr. Co., the name under which Oscar L. Malo and Leo H. Connell will operate their company recently formed at Denver, as reported in the June 13 Journals, is buying grain thruout this season at its local elevator, formerly the Farmers Milling & Elevtr. Co., C. E. Eggleston, of Longmont, being in charge. The local house will be operated in conjunction with the new terminal elevator under construction in Denver.

ILLINOIS

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—The Cerro Gordo Co-op. Co. has painted its east elevator.

Union, Ill.—Shurtleff Co. has installed a one-half ton Du Page Feed Mixer.

West Brooklyn, Ill.—The Guffin elevators here and at Shaw are not being operated.

Mazon, Ill.—The Farmers Elevtr. Co. is being converted into a co-operative company.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Co-op Grain Co. has appointed George Porter manager of its elevator.

Mt. Pulaski, Ill.—The Mt. Pulaski Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co. has installed a new truck lift.

Chester, Ill.—The H. C. Cole Milling Co. recently installed a McMillin Truck Dump at its elevator.

Esmond, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. was broken into June 1, but the thieves got only a few pennies.

Sycamore, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Lbr. Co.'s office was entered by thieves recently for the second time this year.

Gardner, Ill.—The corrugated iron covering of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator was recently replaced by a new one.

Minonk, Ill.—Ben Leiken has been named receiver for U. B. Memmen's elevator, reported bankrupt in the June 27 Journals.

Murrayville, Ill.—The Murrayville Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator has been leased to the Woodson Elevtr. Co. for several months.

Okawville, Ill.—The Okawville Farmers Elevtr. Co. has improved the equipment of its elevator by the installation of a McMillin Truck Dump.

Cruger, Ill.—A coat of aluminum paint has been given the elevator, office building and other buildings of the Cruger Farmers Ass'n.

Hinkle, Ill.—The elevator of the Farmers Elevtr. & Supply Co. has been covered with corrugated iron siding. C. J. Gilman is the manager.

Biggs, Ill.—Frank E. Abbey has installed an electric overhead lift at his elevator for large trucks. He operates as the F. E. Abbey Grain Co.

Morris, Ill.—The Farmers National Grain Corp. is reported to be erecting a new elevator here, to be equipped with marine legs for loading grain barges.

Morrisonville, Ill.—Falling from a ladder while at work at the Morrisonville Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, Clarence Eymann, an employe, recently suffered a compound fracture of his left thumb.

Clay City, Ill.—Harold Duff, who with his father operates a grain and feed business here under the firm name of C. D. & J. W. Duff, was married, on June 21 to Miss Aileen Conley, of Lawrenceville, Ill.

Utica, Ill.—A new 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, with 9x18-foot concrete deck, has been installed by the Illinois Valley Grain Co. This accommodates the heavy trucks that now haul grain to Utica.

Milla (Leonore p. o.), Ill.—Burglars stole two radios from the office of the Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n's elevator during the night of July 12, gaining entrance to the building by breaking a padlock from a door.

Donovan, Ill.—George B. Potter, who was engaged in the grain business here some time ago, died June 28, at the Three Rivers (Mich.) Hospital, where he had undergone an operation six days before, on his 79th birthday.

Morris, Ill.—The new iron clad, 27,000-bu. elevator of James F. Finnegan is now in operation. The plant is all in one unit. Equipment includes a 24-ton hopper scale, 6,000-bu. per hour leg, power shovels and two motors.

Havana, Ill.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, which was badly damaged by fire in May, is being rebuilt and repaired. An automatic scale and dump will be installed in the elevator, which will be operated by electricity.

Dana, Ill.—C. B. Sauer, recent operator of the C. B. Sauer Grain Co.'s elevator here, is reported very low from heart trouble. Difficulty has been experienced in maintaining life. Mr. Sauer is well known among Illinois grain dealers.

Altona, Ill.—Frank C. Hopkins, manager of the Altona Grain Co., shot himself fatally on July 6. No motive could be found for his act, as he had good health, his domestic life was happy and apparently he had nothing to worry about. He had been in the grain business for nearly 30 years. His wife survives.

Cairo, Ill.—The Interstate Mill & Storage Co., operating a cottonseed meal plant here, has been taken over by the Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co., of Atlanta, Ga., and the manufacture of cottonseed meal and cake will be continued by the new owners, who expect to increase their business in New England and the Middle West by the acquisition of this plant.

Oakland, Ill.—Charles Ballew, employed by the Co-op. Milling Co. (whose plant includes an elevator) for several years past, has been appointed manager of the plant succeeding W. A. Reeds, who was recently appointed postmaster.

Seneca, Ill.—Seneca Farmers Co., incorporated; capital stock, 160 shares par value common; incorporators: D. S. Holderman, E. S. Hoge and S. J. McCormick; to sell and deal in all kinds of grain and other farm produce. This is an established company.

Grand Ridge, Ill.—Seven SKF Anti-Friction Bearings and a new head drive have been purchased by the Grand Ridge Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. for installation in its north elevator as soon as the movement of corn slows down sufficiently to permit work.

Burt (Armington p. o.), Ill.—A. A. Hunker, former manager of the Burt & Richmond Grain Co.'s elevators here and at Richmond (Armington p. o.), has resigned and is now living in Cleveland, O., with his son. J. E. Mowry, of Bath, has been appointed manager of the two elevators.

Thawville, Ill.—George F. Bridson, who was manager of the Farmers Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here several years ago, until failing health forced him to resign, died at the home of his son Clarence, near Trivoli, Ill., July 8, at the age of 64 years.

Pierson, Ill.—Owen Robertson has been appointed manager of the Pierson Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator. He was at one time in the grain business with his father, G. W. Robertson, who is manager of the Atwood Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator.

Morrisonville, Ill.—The referee in bankruptcy would not approve the sale of the elevator of the bankrupt estate of Louis Johnson, held July 7, to Howard Kent, feed store owner here, for \$500, stating that there was \$20,000 worth of concrete in the elevator.

Paw Paw, Ill.—Thirty-six grain dealers from surrounding territory attended the monthly meeting of the managers' Club held here July 10. Geo. Booth, national code authority member, attended, and explained the code for country elevators.—J. R. Reynolds, Paw Paw Co-op. Grain Co.

Ottawa, Ill.—Grain dealers have petitioned the city to hasten the construction of a dock site along the Illinois River so that it can be used for loading grain to barges. The only grain loading plant in Ottawa now, on the Illinois River, is in private hands. The construction of a dock, pending better facilities in the future, would make it possible to erect a small elevator of the blower type to fill barges tied up at the river. The following grain companies signed the petition for the dock: Wallace Grain & Supply Co., Carter Grain & Lbr. Co. (with elevators at Dayton, Wedron, Burgess Junction and Sheridan), the Bonges Grain Co., Graham Grain Co. and the Grand Ridge Co-op. Supply Co.

CHICAGO NOTES

The Board of Trade has been informed by the internal revenue department that changes from old to new in future contracts are not subject to the tax on trades.

Larry J. Duffin, downtown representative of the Chicago Grain Trimmers Ass'n, who was very well known among lake grain shippers here, died from a stroke on July 22.

The hearing scheduled for July 24 on charges brot against the Farmers National Grain Corp. for alleged rebating, has been postponed by directors of the Board of Trade for 90 days. Also a 90-day postponement was issued on the hearing, scheduled for July 17, before the Grain Futures Administration on charges brot by the Farmers National against the Chicago Board of Trade.

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$7,500, an increase of \$400 over the last previous sale.

Harvey S. Williams and George H. Tanner will continue in the grain department with Patrick F. Buckley, former Chicago partner in Eastman, Dillon & Co., who discontinued their local office July 21, Mr. Buckley later becoming a general partner in Boettcher, Newton & Co., in charge of the Chicago office.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Eric W. Straight, of New York City, a partner in Boettcher, Newton & Co.; William C. Sullivan and Walter H. Annenberg, both of Chicago; Frazier Moss, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Dennis J. Cronin, Lohrville, Ia. The membership of the Estate of Joseph M. Syde-man, of New York, has been transferred to Michael J. Meehan, and that of James E. Cairns, of Chicago, has been transferred to Clarence J. Reynolds, Jr., of New York City.

The Illinois Commerce Commission on July 14 denied the petition of the Chicago Board of Trade for a change in its rules to permit warehouse receipts from a federally licensed elevator to be delivered on contract, as reported on page 29 of last number. The commission said: The Board of Trade is the greatest futures market in the world and the backbone of futures trading is grain stored in regular warehouses. No plan of operation of elevators or warehouses in the Chicago market which issues such receipts should be followed which would cause demoralization or disorganization of grain trading in Chicago or in the world markets.

INDIANA

Greensburg, Ind.—The Garland Milling Co. has become a U. S. bonded warehouse.

North Webster, Ind.—An addition is being built to the plant of the North Webster Mills, Inc.

Monon, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, has completed new cribs and remodeling of its local plant.

Sheridan, Ind.—Lisle Wallace, of McCardle & Wallace, is reported as recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis.

Winchester, Ind.—P. E. Goodrich writing from San Francisco reports delightful weather and Mrs. Goodrich is improving in health and strength.

Roann, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has been making improvements at its elevator, including a new truck dump and repairing of the office and garage.

Leavenworth, Ind.—The local mill has been bot by R. Barry from the Leavenworth State Bank and will be operated under the name of the Barry Milling Co.

State Line, Ind.—Victor C. Current's elevator was saved by the quick action of firemen when the cob house was partially destroyed by fire July 16; loss, \$500; fully insured.

Kewanna, Ind.—The local elevator recently purchased by the Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, from the Baird Grain Co., as previously reported, is being remodeled.

Fowlerton, Ind.—The elevator of the Fowler-ton Elvtr. & Feed Co. was recently bot at a sale by Amos McCoy, who was its manager for 22 years, and who is continuing the business.

Rushville, Ind.—I am operating the same line of elevators [in Rush County] and still own them but have leased them for one year and am running them for the Lawrenceburg Roller Mills.—T. Rich Reed.

Monticello, Ind.—The Rosenbaum Grain Corp., of Chicago, opened an office here, about the middle of the month, in the former bank building, known as the White County Loan & Trust Bldg., with Frank D. Roberts in charge.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Vigo Grain Co.; incorporated; capital stock, 100 shares, par value \$50 each; incorporators: Mayme O., Bert M. and Robert O. Cottrell; to operate a grain elevator on the Pennsylvania Railroad at the end of McElroy St.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following have recently been admitted to membership in the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Reveal & Beydler, Lebanon; A. M. Bohnert & Son, Jasper; Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co., Honey Creek; Bourbon Grain Exchange, Bourbon; Enos Grain Co., Enos; Farmers Grain Co., Matthews; Mattix & Reveal, Rossville; Henry Fruechtenicht, Louisville, Ky.

Elwood, Ind.—Payment of an additional 5% dividend to creditors of the Jay Grain Co. (in receiver's hands for several years) was approved by the court July 6. This dividend will make 85% of the amounts due them that have been paid to creditors.

Brook, Ind.—We are completing extensive repair work and painting of our Newton County group of five elevators [located at Brook, headquarters, and at Foresman, Julian, Weishaar and Beaver City].—Standard Elvtr. Co., of Indianapolis, W. R. Nading, Mgr. Newton County Group.

Seymour, Ind.—Ernest R. Walser, age 55 years, general superintendent of the Blish Milling Co., which operates a line of elevators, died recently in a hospital in Indianapolis, where he had been a patient for one week. Mr. Walser, who was a native of Switzerland, is survived by his widow.

Amboy, Ind.—Following the fire that destroyed his new elevator on June 29, as reported in the Journals last number, Claude L. Aukerman announced that as soon as the insurance could be adjusted he would immediately begin rebuilding and hoped to have the elevator finished in time to handle the soy bean crop.

Marion, Ind.—A meeting was held here by grain dealers of this section, about 25 being present, on July 6, at the Hotel Spencer. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, spoke on the elevator and related codes. The group agreed that all purchases of grain from farmers should be at uniform price and that a charge should be made to the farmer whenever an elevator-owned truck hauled his grain to the elevator.

IOWA

Pocahontas, Ia.—Elvtr. No. 3, of the Quaker Oats Co., is being remodeled and iron clad by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Grain dealers in southwestern Iowa gathered here on July 13 to discuss the new grain code.

Nevada, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. opened its new 50,000-bu. elevator on July 16. The T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Fontanelle, Ia.—Ed Snethen, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 10 years, resigned early this month.

Marble Rock, Ia.—Farmers Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$15,000; incorporators: Lewis C. Stout, J. S. Garber and A. L. Ackley.

Judd, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co., of Cedar Rapids, has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for general repairs to its plant here.

Des Moines, Ia.—Wind blew a portion of parapet wall on mill building on to the frame part of track shed in the plant of the Inland Milling Co. on June 8.

Mason City, Ia.—Wm. E. Millington is the new manager of the Cerro Gordo Farmers Ass'n's elevator—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Moorland, Ia.—John and M. J. Coady, who own and operate an elevator here, have also taken over the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and will operate both houses.

Zaneta, Ia.—The Piper Grain & Lbr. Co. is erecting a new coal shed to replace one recently taken down. It will be 16x32 feet, with a capacity for two carloads of coal.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has changed its name to the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co. of Ft. Dodge and has renewed its articles of incorporation for 20 years.

Osage, Ia.—The Osage Co-op. Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator office was entered by a burglar during the evening of June 6, but an alarm clock apparently was the only thing taken.

Estherville, Ia.—H. N. Jensen & Sons are building a cement addition, 40x60 feet, to their elevator and feed mill plant, to be used principally for storage of their manufactured products.

Colwell, Ia.—The Colwell Grain Exchange has built new coal sheds. The new building is 16x56, with concrete foundation and part way side walls and contains four bins. Lee Coonradt, manager, and his second man have been doing most of the construction work.—Art Torkelson.

Lawler, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has published notice of dissolution. The assets of the corporation will be disposed of and distributed to the stockholders after all debts have been paid.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Fire, which started in an electric motor near the top of the elevator of the A. D. Hayes Co., on the afternoon of June 29, was soon put out with chemical fire extinguishers.

Brandon, Ia.—The Brandon Co-op. Co., in the grain business here for 20 years, has discontinued business. The feed and salt business has been taken over by Miller & Lane at the feed mill.

Hampton, Ia.—Morris M. McNie, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here for a number of years, has been nominated on the Republican ticket as a candidate for member of the legislature.

Dillon, Ia.—The elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., formerly known as the Dillon Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has been closed for some time, has re-opened, with Fred H. Nuese as manager.

Postville, Ia.—The elevator and seed house of Hall Roberts' Son is being improved by the installation of a new truck dump, equipment for loading cars and equipment to unload seed from cars, delivering at directly to the proper bins.

Fairfield, Ia.—Sanford Zeigler, Jr., of Sanford Zeigler & Co., Inc., was recently re-elected to his second term on the state com'te of the Republican organization, being a representative from the First District. He is also Republican candidate for the State Legislature from Jefferson County.—Art Torkelson.

Clemons, Ia.—Harry W. Jennings, receiver for the closed Bank of Clemons, has filed application in court for permission to sell the elevator property of the Farmers Co-op. Co. of Clemons, now owned by the closed bank, stating that he has an offer of \$6,000 from J. R. Howard, of Clemons, to purchase the real estate, buildings, and equipment of the elevator company, and asks the court's approval of the sale.

Des Moines, Ia.—Pouring of concrete for the 26 storage tanks, each 105 feet high, under construction here for Spencer Kellogg & Sons Co. by the James Stewart Corp., as previously reported, was started July 9, three shifts of workers being employed on the task so that the machines could pour concrete 24 hours a day. It was expected to take nearly two weeks to do the pouring. The elevator is expected to be ready to receive grain by the first week in August.

Mason City, Ia.—The Northwestern Distributing Co., Inc., wholesale feed and flour, whose warehouse burned May 10, as reported in the Journals at the time, has its plans completed for the construction of a new warehouse to be built on the site of the old one, but to be considerably larger. The new structure will be of hollow tile block, 100x90 feet, with more than 15,000 square feet of floor space to accommodate about 40 carloads of feed and flour. The part of the old building that was not destroyed will be remodeled and used for grain storage and feed grinding, an up-to-date feed plant being installed. Sept. 15 is the date set for occupancy of the new building.

KANSAS

Sublette, Kan.—McCoy Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000.

Straight Creek, Kan.—The corn crib of the Kansas Milling Co. was damaged by windstorm on June 8.

Cleveland, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator on June 8.

Ellis, Kan.—E. C. Wyatt's elevator was broken into during the night of July 10, the safe forced and about \$15 stolen.

Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.

Consign Us

WICHITA or KANSAS CITY

Chetopa, Kan.—H. W. Cole is now managing the local business of the Cole Grain Co., having come from the same company at Welch, Okla.

Peabody, Kan.—The Peabody Mill opened during the last week of June, with L. F. Raymond in charge. He will buy wheat and operate the mill in all departments.

Galva, Kan.—A grain bin, containing 1,000 bus. of wheat, on the top floor of the A. L. Flook Grain Co.'s elevator broke recently, going thru two floors.

Liberal, Kan.—The J. H. Salley Co. sustained windstorm damage to its Home Elvtr. buildings and equipment and also to its seed elevator buildings and equipment on June 7.

Elkhart, Kan.—The interest formerly held by the Blackburn Estate in the Elkhart Mills has been acquired by J. E. Heintz, former part owner and manager, who now becomes sole owner.

Kiowa, Kan.—On June 11 wind blew some tin off the roof of the elevator plant of the Larabee Flour Mills Co. and rain went thru, damaging between 150 and 200 bus. of wheat and also 30 to 50 sacks of flour.

Girard, Kan.—Virgil C. Boyd, of the Boyd-Pate Milling Co., has opened the elevator at the old Hitz Mill and is buying grain. He hopes to be able to re-open the mill later.

Oneonta, Kan.—We have recently purchased the Scoular-Bishop Co.'s elevator at Oneonta, Kan. Guy Lundblade will continue as manager.—Fulton Chesnut Grain Co., Fulton Chesnut (Superior, Neb.).

Eureka, Kan.—The Eureka Roller Mills burned July 8; loss, \$40,000, including 12,000 bus. of wheat and corn, 1,000 sacks of flour, a car of bran and two cars of cottonseed meal; partly insured.

Council Grove, Kan.—The Hammer Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator which burned last month, as reported in the Journals last number, will probably be rebuilt. It was insured for only \$2,500 at the time of the fire.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Friends of Ed Whalen will be glad to know that his face is seen again on the trading floor of the exchange after an absence of several weeks due to a serious illness that came near being fatal.

Huscher, Kan.—During the severe wind and thunder storm of July 5 the Bossemeyer Bros. elevator was damaged, the engine room being twisted and moved off its foundations. Machinery of the elevator was not hurt.

Sumnerville (Delphos p. o.) Kan.—Will Stewart, operator of the Jackman Elvtr., was thrown to the cement floor when the gasoline engine backfired as he was starting it breaking the bone in the stub of his arm which had been amputated above the elbow several years ago after being injured in a windmill.

Arkansas City, Kan.—At the receiver's sale, held July 14, Stanton Thatcher, of Oklahoma City, was the successful bidder for the properties of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., including a 400,000-bu. concrete elevator, 1,800-barrel mill and nine country elevators, his bid being \$60,000. It is reported that a new company will probably be formed to operate the properties.

Wichita, Kan.—The Southern Kansas Millers Club, at a meeting held in this city during the second week of July, elected the following officers: Pres., David S. Jackman, Wichita; vice-pres., L. B. Chapman, Great Bend; treas., G. M. Lowry, Wichita; executive sec'y, W. T. McArthur, Wichita. Executive com'te: N. R. Moon, Wichita, chairman; D. L. Mullen, Wichita; Paul Ross, Whitewater; E. A. Wall, McPherson; C. C. Kelly, Hutchinson; R. E. Hughes, Arkansas City.

KENTUCKY

Middlesboro, Ky.—The Pickrell & Craig Co. Inc., headquarters Louisville, opened an office and warehouse here on July 1, to be used in conjunction with the Lexington, Ky., branch.

Greenville, Ky.—An overheated motor caused a blaze at the plant of the Home Milling Co. early this month, which was extinguished before any damage was done.

Flemingsburg, Ky.—Machinery has been installed in the Flemingsburg Mill and flour will again be manufactured. For the past five years only a jobbing business has been done.

MICHIGAN

Plainwell, Mich.—L. S. Johnson is installing a used cleaner and a 3-h.p. motor in his feed mill.

Allendale, Mich.—Walcott & Son are installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Perry, Mich.—Hiram Starks, owner of a bean elevator here, died recently. His son-in-law, Mr. Cobb, is managing the property.

Port Hope, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. recently installed a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator in its local elevator.

North Adams, Mich.—The equipment of F. I. Williams & Son's elevator has been improved by the addition of a Jacobson "Economy" Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Sand Lake, Mich.—Frank Rushmore has installed a new feed mill with built-in pneumatic feed collecting system and built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Twining, Mich.—The Chatfield Milling Co. has placed an order for an electro-magnetic separator to be installed ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron.

Coldwater, Mich.—The Coldwater Co-op. Co. has decided to erect a new elevator on the site of the one that burned in April. It will be a modern elevator of frame construction.

Onondaga, Mich.—Bursley & Co., of Springfield, have taken over the operation of the local elevator, leasing it from Belden & Co. A 7½-h.p. single phase motor is being installed to operate the plant instead of a gasoline engine.

Battle Creek, Mich.—The new 3-story feed storage and office building being constructed by A. K. Zinn & Co. to adjoin their feed mill plant on the north is nearing completion. An automatic sprinkler system is being installed in both the feed mill and warehouse sections.

Byron, Mich.—McLaughlin, Ward & Co., of Jackson, who operate the Central Elvtr. Co., are installing a Blue Streak Hammer Mill operated by a direct-connected 30-h.p. motor, three-phase, and several smaller three-phase motors to replace a single phase motor which has been used to operate this plant in the past. The mill is equipped with built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Charlotte, Mich.—B. J. Swiler, for 10 or more years in the elevator business at Mecosta, Mich., took charge of the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s plant on July 13, and is likely eventually to become the owner of the business. Formal transfer of the property can not be made for several weeks on account of probate court proceedings. Efforts have been made to sell the property following the death of Ian Shepherd recently.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—At a dinner meeting of the Michigan Elvtr Exchange, held at the Union Bldg., Michigan State College, on July 10, and which was attended by more than 700 members, Carl Martin, of Coldwater, was re-elected pres.; Milton Burkholder of Marlette, was elected vice-pres., and Howell Sandford, of Battle Creek, was elected to the board of directors. Frank Gilmore, of Parma, was chosen sec'y-treas., succeeding Howell Sandford.

Detroit, Mich.—We are not building an addition to our elevator but we are building an addition to our malt house [as previously reported in the Journals]. We have purchased the malting equipment of Hiram Walker Sons, Ltd., of Walkerville, Ont., and at the present time the installation and erecting of building is going on. This malting equipment consists of 10 germinating drums of 250 bus. each, and the unit will increase our malting operations about 200,000 bus. a year, and give us approximately 1,250,000 bus. of malting capacity.—H. W. Rickel & Co., by F. W. Mauser.

Lansing, Mich.—The Cushman Elvtr. & Milling Co. has leased its mill and warehouses to the Kim Murph Co. for a period of two years. The Kim Murph Co., of which Kenneth Kimball is pres., is well known thruout the trade as a wholesale jobber of beans, and after making several important additions to the plant will operate extensively in this section. Mr. Cushman, who has managed the business here since 1927, will look after his elevator plant at Bath and to the manufacture and sale of seed cleaning machinery, which will occupy all his time.—Cushman Elvtr. & Milling Co. of Ian Shepherd recently. On July 20 it was reported that the Minor Walton Bean Co., of

Grand Rapids, Mich., had bot the elevator of the Shepherd Estate, and that Eldon Post, son of Burt R. Post, vice-pres. and a stockholder in the company, would be manager.

MINNESOTA

Bricelyn, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has voted to re-organize into a co-operative.

Springfield, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently voted to renew its 30-year charter.

Kerkhoven, Minn.—Wind damaged windows in the cupola of the Hoover Grain Co. recently.

Hancock, Minn.—F. E. Taplin sustained slight windstorm damage to his elevator on July 1.

Appleton, Minn.—Wind did considerable damage to the corn crib of John J. Hagen & Son on June 19.

Renville, Minn.—Windstorm slightly damaged the property of the Renville Farmers Elvtr. Co. on June 7.

Forada, Minn.—Heavy wind damaged roofing on shed and elevator driveway of T. R. Hume recently.

Madison, Minn.—Wind damaged siding and doors and shingles were blown off at the plant of L. H. Jacobson on June 8.

Cambridge, Minn.—H. C. Roth, of Minneapolis, is the new manager of the Cambridge Feed & Mill Co.

Westbury, Minn.—Windstorm tore off several pieces of roofing from the elevator roof of the Westbury Grain Co. on June 19.

Darfur, Minn.—An addition to the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., 18½x14 feet, of hollow tile, has just been completed.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Theo Hamm Brewing Co. is constructing a new foundation for a grain elevator at Minnehaha St.

Thief River Falls, Minn.—Hail damaged the composition roofing on the elevator of the Thief River Falls Seed House on July 1.

Haydenville, Minn.—Wind damaged the corn crib and office chimney of the Haydenville Farmers Exchange Co. on June 19.

Fairfax, Minn.—Clifford Schimming is the new manager of the Pacific Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Alfred Aronson.

Stephen, Minn.—Wind and hail caused extensive damage to roofing, siding and windows in the plant of the Stephen Grain Co. on July 1.

Redland (Crookston p. o.), Minn.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. will soon start construction of an addition to its elevator here.

Lakeville, Minn.—Wind blew nineteen sheets of metal roofing off the elevator roof of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. on June 25.

Callaway, Minn.—The 40-barrel mill here has been bot by A. W. Berkner, formerly of Burnstead, N. D., who expects to start operation in August, after remodeling the mill.

Roseau, Minn.—The new 30,000-bu. elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., described in detail in the February 28 Journals, has been completed by the Hogenson Const. Co.

Barnesville, Minn.—Harold Preusse, of Dumont, is the new manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding J. C. Baker, who has gone to Winnipeg to work for an oil company.

Redwood Falls, Minn.—The National-Atlas Elvtr. Co., of Minneapolis, has had the old coal sheds at its local elevator wrecked to make room for the erection of a new six-bin coal shed, contract for which was given to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Welch, Minn.—The loss on Nelson Bros. elevator and feed mill that burned June 29 was estimated at about \$13,000, said to be covered by insurance. The mill was built about 60 years ago and purchased 30 years ago by Nelson Bros., who discarded the manufacture of flour and converted it into a feed mill.

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Red Wing, Minn.—The Fleischmann Co. will build 600,000 bus. additional storage to its plant here. Barnett & Record Co. has the contract. The company contemplates additions to its plants at Chicago and Minneapolis also.

Northfield, Minn.—C. D. Orr, whose elevator burned last spring, has erected a small office and installed scales on the same site and will continue in the coal and fuel business. His coal sheds were not damaged in the fire. For the time being at least he does not intend to re-enter the grain business or rebuild his elevator.

Tracy, Minn.—A dust explosion occurred recently at the plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. A huller protected by a magnetic separator installed in what was formerly a full side bin was involved. The explosion occurred within the feed leg, blowing the leg inspection door off and seriously burning one employee and three customers. Fire did not follow.

Waseca, Minn.—The Roesler Milling Co. has bot the Cargill Commission Co.'s property (the old breakfast food factory) on the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad, and is having it remodeled in preparation for installation of flour milling machinery, which it will move from its present mill. Other machinery will also be added, doubling the mill's capacity. This move is being made to provide grain storage facilities as well as to increase manufacturing space.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The up-town office of Thomson & McKinnon was recently moved to the new Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

The annual convention of the Northwest Feed Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city Aug. 20 and 21, at the West Hotel.

Henry Moreton, manager of the local office of Bartlett Frazier Co., slipped on the edge of the pit at the opening of the wheat market, on July 11, falling full length to the floor and breaking seven ribs. He was taken to a hospital.

The King Midas Milling Co. is remodeling the roofs of its entire plant, which is known to the milling industry as the Dakota Mill, located at 6th Ave. South and 1st St. It is raising the roof and building it 2 feet higher and putting on a composition roofing which has a 10-year guaranty. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the remodeling.

John C. Buchanan, pioneer Minneapolis grain man and miller, with the Central Elvtr. Co., of this city, for the past 25 years, died at his home on July 5, after a prolonged illness, at the age of 83 years. Mr. Buchanan was born in Scotland, moved to the United States in 1870 and had been a resident of this city for 64 years. In the early days he was associated with the milling business. His widow survives him.

MISSOURI

Eudora, Mo.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the warehouse of the Eudora Farmers Exchange, Inc., on Saturday night, July 14.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ballard-Messmore Grain Co., of this city, is being represented on the floor of the exchange by E. W. Seele, formerly with Seele Bros. Grain Co.

Kansas City, Mo.—C. W. Winslow, inspector with the Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. since 1918, has resigned to become associated with a local elevator company, and has been succeeded by Georgell Douglas, formerly with the inspection department at Salina, Kan.

Carthage, Mo.—J. H. Staley, manager of the McDaniel Milling Co.'s plant, has been named receiver for the company, which will be reorganized. Mr. McDaniel died about a year ago. Operation of the mill or elevator will not be interrupted and business will be continued as usual.

Windsor, Mo.—We will install this month a molasses feed mixing unit, with a capacity of 50 bags per hour, and an underground molasses storage tank with 20,000-gallon capacity. We will also install new machinery and make changes in our mixed feed plant, which will increase our capacity to 45 tons daily.—Lingle Grain & Milling Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Missouri-Pacific Elvtr., damaged by a dust explosion May 8, has been completely repaired. The first grain was received June 29 and the house was filled in a few days. The reconstruction work consisted of repairing the casings of the ten legs, 80% of which were damaged; installation of new belting in 7 legs; renovating both inside and out-

side walls of the workhouse to eliminate all traces of the odor of fire; installation of 6,000 feet of new glazing, the equipping of the sash with Truscon Explosion Venting Hardware; re-covering those parts of the six conveyor bridges which were damaged, and the installation of one new conveyor belt and the repairing of other conveyor belts which were damaged.

ST. JOSEPH LETTER

Donald Hull, owner and manager of the Faucett (Mo.) Elvtr. & Grain Co., near St. Joseph, was recently elected to membership in the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. Mr. Hull also operates elevators at several other points near St. Joseph.

P. D. Sittler, who has been connected for a number of years with grain and stock offices at St. Joseph, was recently named manager of the local office of B. C. Christopher & Co., located in the Corby Bldg. Mr. Sittler succeeded J. A. Vaughn here.

The Dannen Hay & Grain Co. has started construction on a new warehouse and elevator at 8th and Atchison Sts., which will have a capacity of 40,000 bus. and will cost \$10,000. The new building will be used chiefly to store grain hauled here by trucks.

A considerable improvement in cash grain trade has been noted at St. Joseph during the past two months as compared to similar periods of the past few years. Trade is active in all grains, and while the basis militates against heavy takings by storage houses, the daily receipts have been holding up well. The current basis is about 3½¢ over September for ordinary No. 1 hard and about 3¢ over for No. 2 white corn.

A. R. Taylor and Jerome Taylor, who have for a number of years been representatives of Stratton Grain Co. on the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, are now registered to represent John Kellogg Co., which concern has acquired the Stratton Grain Co. The change at St. Joseph was effective July 17. The new corporation is capitalized for \$300,000 and has main offices at Chicago. A. R. Taylor is the incumbent pres. of the St. Joseph Grain Exchange. The Kellogg elevator here has 2,000,000 bus. capacity.

MONTANA

Oxford, Mont.—The W. C. Mitchell Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator recently.

Culbertson, Mont.—Hail did considerable damage to the roof of driveway of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and also damaged window lights in warehouse and the old and new office on June 26.

NEBRASKA

Wymore, Neb.—Black Bros. flour mill was recently damaged by fire.

Rising City, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. has bot the F. J. Grosshans Elvtr.

Gibbon, Neb.—Windstorm and hail damaged the plant of the Gibbon Roller Mills on June 7.

Odell, Neb.—The Fuller Grain Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its stock recently.

Wilsonville, Neb.—Charles Hall purchased the elevator of the Farmers Equity Union Exchange for \$1,000 at public auction recently.

Osmond, Neb.—After damaging the safe in the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office recently, thieves secured but little more than \$6.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The Southeastern Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n was formed here recently, with O. C. Beaman, of Dunbar, as pres.

Surprise, Neb.—O. C. Reichwein, former manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, died at Bellwood, Neb., July 3, at the age of 62 years.

Rogers, Neb.—A. D. Cameron is in charge of the former Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s elevator here, recently acquired by Gerald Ehrenberger, as previously reported.

Helvey, Neb.—Kirk Brown resigned recently as manager of the elevator of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and has gone to Fairbury to manage a lumber yard.

Schuyler, Neb.—Gerald Ehrenberger, reported in the Apr. 11 Journals as having acquired the former Wells-Abbott-Nieman Co.'s elevators here and at Rogers, Neb., has taken possession of the local elevator, B. C. Christopher Co.'s lease having expired early this month, is equipping it with dumping facilities and re-opening it.

Omaha, Neb.—Rosenbaum Bros., of Chicago, opened offices in the Grain Exchange Bldg. on July 23, with Fred R. Deffenbaugh in charge. Mr. Deffenbaugh has been an active member of the Omaha exchange for 17 years.

Page, Neb.—Thieves carried the safe from the Farmers Union Co.'s elevator office, during the night of June 6, took it three miles from town, but found nothing of value in it after all their trouble, as the money had been taken from it the day before.

NEW ENGLAND

South Royalton, Vt.—The Royal Mfg. Co. has bot the feed mill formerly operated by the late Oscar N. Stoughton and is taking it down.

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at a recent meeting elected Nathan F. Silbert a director, succeeding the late George W. Collier, whose term would expire next February.

NEW YORK

Jamestown, N. Y.—The Market Street Mills have been taken over by M. W. Jackson.

Penn Yan, N. Y.—Stock of George W. Haxton & Son, Inc., was slightly damaged by fire recently.

Buffalo, N. Y.—After spending three weeks in a hospital as the result of an auto accident, D. M. Irwin, of the Cargill Grain Co., is back at his office again.

New York, N. Y.—Recent new members of the Produce Exchange include the following: William J. Wollman, Louis S. Gimbel, Jr., Thomas M. Connolly, Cleon E. Hammand and Joseph J. Lambert, the last three being associate members.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Fred L. Frost has been appointed manager of the grain department of Goodbody & Co. Mr. Frost, who has been in the grain business for 36 years, has been manager of the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co. for a number of years, which office was closed July 21.

Buffalo, N. Y.—William B. Gregory, for many years in charge of the Buffalo Forwarding Co.'s plant, died at his home here on July 5, following a year of poor health, at the age of 69 years. Mr. Gregory was born in Richmond, Va., coming to Buffalo years ago. He has been associated with the Western Elevating Co., the Dakota Elvtr. and the Buffalo Forwarding Co. His widow and one daughter survive him.

Syracuse, N. Y.—The New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention in this city Aug. 16 and 17, at the Onondaga Hotel. One of the speakers will be D.

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L. James, of the agricultural service department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, who will give a comprehensive crop report and review the business outlook. John Taber, New York Congressman, will speak on recent legislation affecting farmers and dealers in farm products.

NORTH DAKOTA

Hannah, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Tenney Co. recently.

Crystal, N. D.—Nick Schroeder, of Anamoose, N. D., has been appointed manager of the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Delamere, N. D.—Hail damaged the roof of office and a few windows were broken in the elevator of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. on June 7.

Prosper, N. D.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. recently.

Des Lacs, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has amended its articles of incorporation changing from a stock company to a co-operative.

Hettinger, N. D.—Wind tore two doors off the coal shed in the plant of G. M. Schuler, also damaging siding of elevator on June 26.

Gronna, N. D.—The house and its furnishings, also some currency, of B. Bradley, manager of the Poppleton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, burned last month.

Mantador, N. D.—Heavy wind tore off one of the driveway doors and blew in a window and frame in the engine house of the Kellogg Holding Co. on June 6.

Underwood, N. D.—W. C. Adams has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. & Merc. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Horace Cummings, who has gone to Bismarck.

Temvik, N. D.—The local elevator of the Occident Elvtr. Co. has been closed for the summer and Jay Olney, manager, has gone to Valley City, where he will manage the Occident Co.'s elevator.

Minot, N. D.—Managers of co-operative elevators in North Dakota met in this city on June 14 and organized an ass'n, with Thomas Neilson, of Sanish, as pres. and Claude Reams, of Enderlin, as sec'y.

Grafton, N. D.—It is reported that, after having been released from the charge of forging a check against the Farmers Elvtr. Co., Harry Duvall confessed and was put in jail until bond could be given.

Pasha (Rocklake p. o.), N. D.—Harry W. Copley, for the past 17 years manager of the Pasha Grain Co.'s elevator here, was accidentally killed while hunting crows on June 25. He is survived by his wife and four sons.

Parkhurst (Jamestown p. o.), N. D.—Mail addressed to the local manager of the Andrews Grain Co. at this point is returned by the post office marked "Unclaimed." This elevator was burned this spring, as reported in the Mar. 14 Journals.

OHIO

Edison, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the mill building of Besse A. Blair on June 22.

Delphos, O.—Severe windstorm tore siding off the elevator building of the Garman Grain Co. on June 22.

West Unity, O.—Wind damaged the window pane and glass in the plant of the United Grain & Fuel Co. on June 26.

East Fultonham, O.—A new 75-h.p. diesel engine has been installed in the feed and flour mill of J. W. Weller's Sons.

Tippecanoe City, O.—On June 26 wind damaged the tin roof of the main part of the mill owned by the Tipp Roller Mills.

Delphos, O.—A. T. Ward is now manager of the Seneca Grain Co.'s office here. He was at one time manager of the Garman Grain Co.

McMorran Station (Bellefontaine p. o.), O.—Wind damaged the roof of the elevator of the Duncan Seed, Hay & Grain Co. on June 26.

Mount Victory, O.—Glass and roof of the mill office of the Mount Victory Milling & Grain Co. were slightly damaged by wind on June 17.

Cedarville, O.—The E. A. Allen Co.'s elevator has been leased by Cummings & Creswell, who are now handling wheat at that location.

Napoleon, O.—Fred Duffy is now sole owner of the Napoleon Feed Co., having recently bot the interest of his late partner Ervin Bonifield.

Bascom, O.—Wind damaged the roof of the cupola and did some damage to oats in the plant of the Bascom Elvtr. & Supply Co. on June 22.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Shaw-Bope Grain Co., West Rushville; George W. Blessing, Jeffersonville; L. J. Dill, Columbus.

Richey (Van Wert p. o.), O.—On June 22 the wind damaged spouting on the elevator building and siding on the warehouse building known as the hay barn, comprising the property of the Van Wert Grain Co.

Bluffton, O.—Following the fire that destroyed the Bluffton Milling Co.'s plant, as reported in the June 27 Journals, plans were discussed for the consolidation of the milling company with the Farmers Grain Co.

London, O.—S. G. Williams has been appointed the authorized buyer of hay and straw in this territory for the Dewey Bros. Hay & Feed Co., of Blanchester, O., one of the oldest firms of its kind in the state.

Jackson, O.—The Jackson Exchange & Milling Co., the incorporation of which was reported in the May 9 Journals, has acquired the Peters Milling Co.'s mill here, thoroly overhauled it and is now operating it.

Millwood, O.—The Millwood Elvtr., owned and operated since 1914 by Oregon Fike, has been purchased by Kirkwood Bros., of Shiloh. Mr. Fike will assist the new owners in the operation of the elevator for a short time.

Cleveland, O.—Shepard, Clark & Co., after being located for over 20 years in the Commercial Bank Bldg., have moved to the Sloan Bldg., where they have larger offices and are located in the heart of the business section.

Glenmore, O.—Lee Little, of Rockford, has bot the Glenmore Grain Co.'s elevator from the superintendent of banks, in charge of the liquidation of the Bank of Wren, who bot the elevator a few months ago, to satisfy a judgment.

London, O.—Rea Chenoweth, a grain dealer for many years, operating the Chenoweth Elvtr. until six years ago, when he sold his business, died July 15, after an illness of several months, at the age of 58 years. He was a former city treas. and was a member of the city council for years.

Toledo, O.—Fred Mayer, who recently resigned from the Farmers National Grain Corp., as reported in the Journals last number, has become associated with H. W. DeVore & Co., one of the pioneer Board of Trade firms. Mr. Mayer has been in the grain business for over 40 years. He was with the Farmers National Corp. two years.

Monroeville, O.—The Seaman-McLean Co., of Cleveland, which has operated an elevator at this point for 10 years, will move its feed manufacturing plant from Cleveland to Monroeville. The company will either enlarge the old Maker Mill building (where it has had a branch for some time) or erect a new building. About 10 employes will be brot from the Cleveland plant.

Sugar Ridge, O.—Heavy winds damaged the roof and siding of the elevator building of the Sugar Ridge Grain Ass'n on June 26.

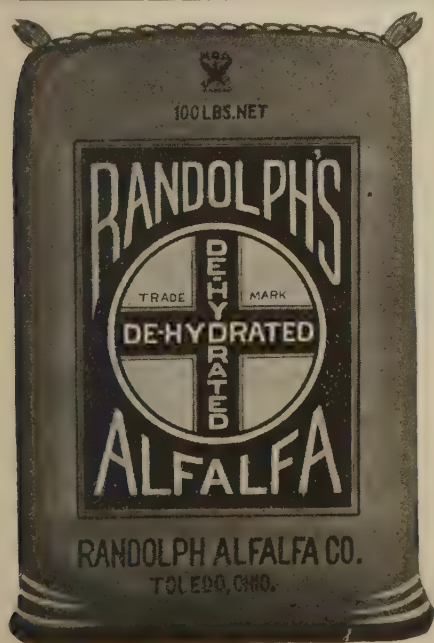
North Bend, O.—Frank Jackman, of Milroy, Ind., is managing a wheat loading station which has been leased at this point by the Milroy Grain Co.


Columbus, O.—C. E. Lloyd, chairman of the state ass'n's com'te to investigate the warehouse law, has obtained an opinion concurred in by the attorney-general that, altho no law specifies grain, a grain dealer doing business under the general warehouse laws may issue warehouse receipts under sec. 8457. A warehouseman is defined as a person lawfully engaged in the business of storing goods for profit.

Circleville, O.—The Crites Milling Co. has filed suit against the Pennsylvania Railroad to recover \$574.57 and interest, claiming that on July 10, 1933, it delivered to the railroad for transportation 125,400 pounds of wheat consigned to the Mennel Milling Co. at Fostoria, and that on July 14, when the wheat arrived at Fostoria, the net weight was 92,090 pounds, a shortage of 33,350 pounds, which shortage, the plaintiff charges, was due to the railroad's negligence.

Delphos, O.—A. L. Garman has opened an office on West Second St. for the handling of grain, hay, straw and seed. He has storage for same at this location also. He recently resigned the management of the Garman Grain Co., altho retaining his financial interests in the company, and has been succeeded as manager by C. E. Marsh, who recently returned from California. Mr. Marsh was associated with Mr. Garman in the grain business here for a period of 12 years. Mr. Garman has been with the Garman Grain Co. since 1909. He is planning to open a feed store in Delphos next spring.

Columbus, O.—At a conference with the State Truck Code Authority we were informed that every truck operated for hire (and trucks buying grain at the farms for resale are listed in that class) will be required to register and file their schedule of hauling charge not later than July 13. This charge must be approved by the truck code authority and thereafter each trucker will be required to report each load hauled, the fee charged, distance hauled, etc. Please advise this office at once of the name and mailing address of all truckers buying grain at the farm for resale and we will have them properly listed with the truck code authority and be compelled to operate under the truck code as well as ours.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.





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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Co., successor to the business of A. Felty, is adding mill-feeds and flour (brokerage only) to its business, which has heretofore been grain, hay and feedstuffs. The Ohio Grain Co. was incorporated about two months ago, with A. Felty treas. and general manager, B. E. Thomas pres. and W. B. Thomas sec'y.

New Washington, O.—Clarence Hole on June 23 appeared at the New Washington Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and negotiated the purchase of 30 bus. of wheat and 40 bus. of oats. His car would not hold it all, as the story went, so he took 12 bus. with him, saying he would return in two hours for the rest of it and pay for the grain. Several days passed and he failed to return, and then elevator officials got in touch with the sheriff. Hole's license number had been taken by an elevator employe and he was found working for a farmer near Monroeville, and placed under arrest. He told the sheriff that he had sold the grain in Attica for \$12.

OKLAHOMA

Amorita, Okla.—Stock of Mrs. J. M. DeGrange was damaged by windstorm on June 11.

Salt Fork, Okla.—Homer Meece has been appointed manager of the Salt Fork Wheat Growers' elevator here.

Welch, Okla.—Walter Hurst is now managing the elevator of the Cole Grain Co. here, H. W. Cole having gone to the Chetopa, Kan., branch of the company.

Corn, Okla.—Pete Rogalsky, owner of the Corn Milling Co., has completed another storage bin for additional elevator space for grain, having a capacity of 2,500 bus., giving him a total storage capacity of 8,000 bus.

Kingfisher, Okla.—Ted R. Warren has returned to the position he held until about a year ago, that of chemist for the Burrus Mill & Elvtr. Co. here. In partnership with C. O. Adair, he has been operating the Vici Roller Mills, at Vici, Okla.

Alva, Okla.—The new 100,000-bu. concrete elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n (described in the June 13 Journals) received its first wheat during the third week of June. By June 28 the bins were nearly one-third full. Chalmers & Borton had the construction contract.

Alva, Okla.—One of six of a battery of wheat storage bins, erected by the W. B. Johnston Grain Co. last July, collapsed June 27, caused by emptying wheat from the bin, which had a capacity of 7,600 bus. It leaned against a bin opposite it, breaking the fall of the bin.

Junction City, Okla.—The elevator of the Chickasha Milling Co. that burned early this month, as reported in the Journals last number, contained about 6,100 bus. of wheat and oats at the time of the fire, and a car of wheat standing on the Rock Island tracks nearby, also burned. The loss was covered by insurance. The elevator was erected several years ago at a cost of \$40,000.

Lawton, Okla.—The old Walker Flour Milling Co.'s plant, which has been closed for several years, will be repaired and put into operation again probably in September. Alex Walker's interest in the firm has been purchased by J. W. Lusk, of Hereford, Tex., who will be in active management of the plant. The capacity of the mill will be 200 barrels per day. The plant includes storage capacity of 20,000 bus.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Seattle, Wash.—The Sound Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated by Eugene Strahn and Frank W. Gray. They will establish and equip elevators thruout the state.—F. K. H.

Toppenish, Wash.—Chisholm Grain & Feed Co., incorporated; incorporators: J. J. Chisholm, H. C. Ham and W. F. Crowe.

Lewiston, Ida.—K. L. Ogden has succeeded J. J. Greif, resigned, as assistant manager of the Lewiston Grain Growers here. Mr. Greif has gone to St. John, Wash.

Pasco, Wash.—Pasco Grain & Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: E. A. Boyd, H. A. Conlee and J. J. Chisholm.

Waitsburg, Wash.—Zo Atkinson, who has been in the grain business here for 20 years, has announced his candidacy for nomination for the office of sheriff on the Republican ticket.

Spokane, Wash.—George T. Castle has purchased a half interest in the Spokane Feed & Fuel Co.

Grangeville, Ida.—George Downer, manager of the Farmers Union Warehouse & Supply Co., has resigned.—F. K. H.

Vancouver, Wash.—Port of Vancouver Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Henry W. Collins, H. E. Sanford and L. E. J. LaFarge; to store grain and other commodities.

Touchet, Wash.—The Tum-A-Lum hay warehouse (which formerly belonged to E. C. Burlingame) and 26 tons of hay burned at 5:30 a. m., June 30; loss about \$3,500. The structure was insured.

Kent, Ore.—Members of the Grass Valley Grain Growers have given the officers authority to buy the local elevator and warehouses of Kerr, Gifford & Co. if acceptable price and terms can be arranged.

St. John, Wash.—J. J. Greif, formerly of Lewiston, Ida., has been appointed manager of the St. John Grain Growers, Inc., here, which is a branch of the North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., of Spokane, Wash.

Burley, Ida.—The Farmers Society of Equity is erecting an elevator adjacent to its present mill and elevator, to be of concrete slabs, 30 feet in height, with a capacity of five carloads.

Pomeroy, Wash.—The new 80,000-bu. addition to the elevator of the Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., was completed during the last week of June, giving the company a total bulk grain storage capacity here of about 150,000 bus.

Seattle, Wash.—Customers of the Globe Feed Mills, whose plant burned early in July, as reported in the last number of the Journals, will be served out of this city as heretofore, several of the Globe Co.'s competitors having offered it the use of their facilities.

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants Exchange of this city and also of Seattle, Wash., have changed the bulk differential on wheat from 4 cents to 3 cents, due to the elimination of the processing tax on bags. Charge for resacking has been set at 8 cents per sack.

Portland, Ore.—The nominating com'tee of the Portland Merchants Exchange has recommended the following for directors: H. E. Sanford, Lloyd Wentworth, E. C. Davis, F. N. Mills, Victor Johnson, George Powell. Mr. Powell has been pres. during the past year, Mr. Sanford vice-pres. and Mr. Davis treas.

Moscow, Ida.—A new grain warehouse, 50x120 feet, frame, set on concrete plates, and having a storage capacity of 50,000 bus. of sacked grain or peas, is under construction at the Mark P. Miller Milling Co.'s property. It will be used principally for the storage of peas. It is conveniently located on all three railroads serving Moscow.

Palouse, Wash.—The Wallace Grain & Pea Co.'s new warehouse and mill, reported in the June 13 Journals as contemplated, are now under construction, the warehouse portions being about completed. Machinery is yet to be installed in the mill after the building is completed, which will be in time to handle this year's crop. Bulk peas will be handled.

Spokane, Wash.—A general call to grain men in Oregon and Washington and northern Idaho and western Montana to meet July 23 and 24 has been issued by E. A. Boyd, Pacific coast member of the national authority for the country grain elevator industry to elect a regional code authority. Five members must be selected, with the possibility that two more may be named.—F. K. H.

Palouse, Wash.—The C. B. Pyle pea handling and splitting plant will resume operations this fall, under the management of W. J. McCrory. The plant, constructed in 1928, is said to be one of the largest and most complete of its kind in the U. S. Due to business conditions, little has been done at the plant for the past two years. The plant is being repaired and cleaned and the machinery conditioned.

Pullman, Wash.—Reports from the Pullman (Wash.) Grain Growers, Inc., show that this concern has a net profit of \$16,413 accrued to some 264 members in the year ended June 20. The business represents a total of \$655,602 and included in the sale is 1,110,000 bus. of grain. During the past year the co-operative increased its bulk storage capacity by 230,000 bus. at a cost of \$27,000.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—In order to be at the center of the grain business, the Pacific-Continental Grain Co. has moved its offices from the Pittock Bldg. to the Lewis Bldg., where the Grain Exchange and the majority of the city's grain firms are located.

Seattle, Wash.—A new lease for the Hanford St. Elvtr. was entered into June 1 by the Port of Seattle Commission and the Port of Seattle Grain Elvtr. Co., and a grain elevator trust fund was established. All money received from the operation of the elevator, including revenue from storage, cleaning, handling, receiving and shipping of grain, will be placed in a special fund maintained by the county treas.

Weston, Ore.—The Weston Grain Growers, Inc., has bot the Weston Warehouse Co.'s grain handling plants, including a 90,000-bu. elevator here, an 85,000-bu. elevator at Downing (Weston, p. o.), an 18,000-sack warehouse here and a 20,000-sack warehouse at Downing. Frank Price, who was manager for the Weston Warehouse Co. for 20 years, has held a similar position with the Weston Grain Growers, Inc., since it was organized a few years ago.

LaCrosse, Wash.—The LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc., have completed negotiations for the purchase of the Farmers National Grain Corp.'s elevator and mill warehouse at this point, and the warehouses at Pampa (LaCrosse p. o.) and Hay (all in Whitman County). This gives the LaCrosse Growers storage capacity of approximately 1,000,000 bus., bulk and sacked, including the new warehouse (reported in the June 13 Journals) at Gordon Siding near here.

Seattle, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Exchange held its annual meeting and luncheon on July 9 at the Rainier Club, this city, the attendance being large. Reports showed the exchange to be in a healthy financial condition. Officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., Gordon T. Shaw; vice-pres., Harry B. Wyld; sec'y, A. G. Tuohy; treas., David G. Hughes. J. McCormack was re-appointed manager. Directors: W. P. Kyle (for three-year term); Harry B. Wyld and David G. Hughes, re-elected for three years.

Portland, Ore., July 18 (Special).—Alfred M. Gormley, pres. of Albers Bros. Milling Co., announces appointment of W. P. Kyle as manager of Albers Bros. Milling Co. in Portland, occasioned by the resignation of D. J. Collins, who desires to devote his entire time to private interests. Kyle is well known in grain circles, having been active in business in the Northwest for the past 20 years. For the last 11 years he has been manager of the Seattle division of Albers Bros. and will continue his duties there for the present in conjunction with assuming his new assignment in Portland. Ray J. Maier, who has been in charge of the Portland grain division, is advanced to the management of the grain division for the Northwest, including both the Seattle and Portland divisions. Alfred Albers, formerly of Portland, who for the past few years has been in the Seattle division, comes back to Portland, advancing to the position of assistant to Mr. Kyle.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Littlestown, Pa.—H. E. Duncan, formerly of Edinburg, Va., where he operated a mill which he recently sold, has bot a mill here.

Berlin, Pa.—George Liberty, who was for many years engaged in the feed manufacturing and milling business near here, died recently at the age of 83 years.

Farrell, Pa.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed with the Federal Court at Pittsburgh by Jules B. Roux, grain and feed merchant of this place. Liabilities are listed at \$177,574 and assets at \$223,953, including real estate.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Britton, S. D.—Farmers Co-operative Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: George A. Elsom, Alvin Roehr and F. A. Freiss.

Beresford, S. D.—S. O. Steensland has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and has been succeeded by Adolph Wiebers.

Glenham, S. D.—The Glenham Roller Mill, formerly operated by the George C. Bagley Elvtr. Co., has been taken over by Charles J. Hanson and John L. Merkel.

Nunda, S. D.—On June 24 windstorm blew chimney down, tore siding off the elevator, and also took two doors off the coal shed in the plant of the Nunda Independent Elvtr.

Cresbard, S. D.—Repairs are being made to the local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill Co., including new roofs, painting the buildings and making other improvements, by the T. E. Iberson Co.

Leola, S. D.—Contract to build a new office building and re-side and re-roof its local elevator, along with other repairs, has been given by the Eagle Roller Mill Co. to the T. E. Iberson Co.

SOUTHEAST

Edinburg, Va.—H. E. Duncan has sold his mill here and bot another at Littlestown, Pa.

McDonough, Ga.—New machinery has been installed in the Heflin-Price Flour Mill, which has been remodeled. The mill is over 100 years old.

TENNESSEE

Johnson City, Tenn.—The Spring Street plant of the Treadway Feed & Seed Co. is being remodeled into a flour mill.

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Barry-Carter Milling Co. has opened a new 75-barrel mill, to be used especially for a farmers' exchange mill.

Clarksville, Tenn.—Fire in the grain elevator of the Dixie Mills on July 10, caused a damage of approximately \$25, the principal damage being caused by water used to extinguish the fire. The blaze was caused by an overheated bearing which ignited some grain dust.

TEXAS

Houston, Tex.—Edel, Blankfield & Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators: J. M. Edel, M. Blankfield, Schewa Blankfield; to operate grain elevators, mills, gins and cotton compresses.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—We are operating a new grain brokerage firm in Ft. Worth, a partnership as grain brokers and commission merchants. We are not incorporated.—Charles M. Little, Jr., Gwynne-Little Grain Co.

Houston, Tex.—E. W. Boldt is the new assistant manager of the Houston Port Buro, succeeding H. S. Crawford, resigned.

Breckenridge, Tex.—Alex Summers and his son, C. W. Summers, who formerly operated the flour mill at Woodson, Tex., are considering the erection of a small flour mill here.

Amarillo, Tex.—Doyle White, an employe at the Central Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, stepped on one end of a loose board and fell 30 feet to the bottom of a grain bin recently. He was taken to a hospital, where it was said he was suffering more from severe shock than anything else, as no bones seemed to have been broken, but internal injuries are possible.

Greenville, Tex.—A. F. Richter, pres. of the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., died unexpectedly, on July 9, from a heart attack, at the age of 69 years. He was born in Illinois, but moved to Texas when a lad of 15. In 1893 he was employed by the Greenville Mill & Elvtr. Co., became vice-pres. and manager in 1900, and pres. only about a month before his death. His widow, a son and three daughters survive him.

WISCONSIN

Kewaunee, Wis.—The large elevator of the W. Seyk Co., has just been given a coat of paint.

Eagle, Wis.—Roof and driveway doors in the plant of the Dadmun Co. were slightly damaged by windstorm on June 20.

Delavan, Wis.—Jacob Hetzel, owner of the Hetzel Milling Co., is again operating the plant, which has been leased to Ernest Klug for some time past.

Grafton, Wis.—Grafton Milling Co. (an old company), incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: F. C. and A. J. Mintzlaff, and J. G. Buch.

New Holstein, Wis.—A new grain dump, having a capacity of about 2,000 bus. an hour, was recently installed at the elevator of F. O. Iversen recently.

Port Washington, Wis.—The Riebs Co., Milwaukee malting firm, has bot the Miller Brewing Co.'s elevators here, having a capacity of 250,000 bus., and the malting plant. The property has been used by the Riebs Co. for the last five years for grain storage.

Cedarburg, Wis.—The old Hamlin Mill, one of the pioneer institutions of this county, has been sold to the Cedar Creek Distillery Co., which will install \$40,000 worth of new machinery and equipment. It is estimated that the mill will consume 120 bus. of rye a day.

Watertown, Wis.—The Globe Milling Co.'s plant was slightly damaged by fire recently, which was held under control by the automatic sprinkler system until the fire department arrived. It was reported that the fire was probably the result of a small explosion.

Grantsburg, Wis.—Since the erection of the Grantsburg Milling Co.'s mill up to this year the water supply has been sufficient to run the mill, but now a steam auxiliary is necessary, due to the drouth. Other repairs are also being made, including replacing of timbers above the turbine water wheel in the mill race.

Businessmen feeling themselves oppressed by a code authority, can have the abuse corrected by the deputy administrator who may refer the matter to the new Industrial Appeals Board of the N.R.A. To this Board has just been appointed Monsignor John Augustine Ryan, professor of social ethics at the Catholic University, who collaborated with the late leading socialist of New York, Morris Hillquit, in the book, "Distributive Justice," and is himself the author of the book "Socialism, Promise or Menace."

The Canadian wheat pool found the rise in the market a blessing unexpected. On the late rise to 84 cents for October the pool sold 5,000,000 bus. at a profit of 5 cents per bushel, it is said. Manager John I. McFarland has justified the confidence placed in him. No loss has been incurred by any government of Canada, provincial or federal, since 1929, when Manitoba wrote off \$1,300,000 of the overpayment to members of the Manitoba pool. This was before McFarland took charge and the early pools had fixed the initial price at \$1.

From Abroad

Hungary abandoned the grain ticket system June 30.

Oslo, Norway, will build a grain elevator of 15,000 tons capacity.

Argentina is reported to have sold three cargoes of oats for shipment to the United States.

Central Europe is faced with a feed grain shortage that is expected will force heavy sales of livestock.

France has appropriated \$45,000,000 to be paid wheat growers for holding back part or all of their harvest.

The London Grain Futures Ass'n has decided to increase the members' entrance fee by £50 Oct. 1, or sooner if the membership reaches 160.

Norway has traded 45,000 tons of herrings to the Soviet government for 50,000 tons of rye and 20,000 tons of wheat, to be delivered before the end of the year.

Turkey is erecting elevators at Angora, Sivas, Eskişehir and Konia, and will pay farmers a subsidy out of a new tax on bread of one piastre on each loaf sold.

France has reduced the minimum price of wheat from 115 to 108 francs a quintal, equal to about \$1.95 per bushel. Bootleg sales have been made by growers at 75 to 90 francs.

The International Wheat Advisory Commission announced July 16 that a conference will begin at London Aug. 15, to consider export quotas and production limitation. What a racket.

Drouth is threatening the rice and other food crops in the Yangtze Valley of China. Rainfall in the vicinity of Shanghai during June was only 1.6 inches compared with a normal June rainfall of 7.4 inches.

Czechoslovakia has built several concrete elevators at Presburg, Kojetin, Ivanka and elsewhere since the breakdown of the cement producers' trust. The ministry of agriculture is planning extension of the storage plant of the co-operatives.

Germany has decided to continue for another year the subsidy paid farmers growing oil seeds. The minimum price guaranteed by the government to farmers for flaxseed is 24 marks per 100 kilograms (\$4.17 per 100 pounds) compared with 30 marks per 100 kilograms (\$4.60 per 100 pounds last year). The guaranteed minimum price for rapeseed will be the same as last year, 30 marks per 100 kilograms (\$5.21 per 100 pounds at current exchange). German oil mills are authorized to pay these minimum prices to German farmers, any excess over the regular market prices to be made up by the Government.

Hog raisers who have experienced difficulty in getting much more than freight for their shipments are hesitating about signing new corn-hog contracts. Naturally farmers have more confidence in their own ability to run their farms, than in the swivel chair planners striving to direct their activities.

Lumber Prices Reduced

Grain elevator operators will welcome the news that lumber prices were reduced, effective July 20. The price-slash amounts to \$1 to \$4, or about 8% to 10% wholesale. Because of further agreements among retailers, an additional cut of 5% is made possible, for a total decline in lumber costs of 15%.

The federal government brazenly announced that it would buy the lumber necessary for its housing program at 15% below the code price, according to reports, so the lumber mills made the gesture of assisting the government by this price-cut and hopes to stimulate the all-around use of lumber by the entire citizenry of the country by this move.

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Field Seeds

Filer, Idaho.—The D. Landreth Seed Co. is removing its branch to larger quarters at Twin Falls.

St. Anthony, Idaho.—A seed cleaner is being installed by Chas. Aiman of the St. Anthony Seed Co.

Gooding, Idaho.—E. C. Davis will convert an old alfalfa meal mill into a seed and bean cleaning plant.

New York, N. Y.—Alexander Clark, for 22 years with F. W. Eberle, seedsman of Albany, died July 2.

Plymouth, Ind.—In the near future we expect to remodel our bulk seed handling facilities.—I. W. Syler, Syler & Syler.

Idaho Falls, Idaho.—E. R. Trowbridge, formerly with the Midland Elevators Co., has engaged in the seed and coal business.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—R. S. Lenhardt has resigned as manager of the garden seed department of Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co.

Hazelton, Idaho.—Chas. W. Barlow of Twin Falls is enlarging his seed and bean warehouse here, and installing cleaning equipment.

Idaho Falls, Idaho.—A seed pea warehouse under the management of Adam Rennie has been opened by the Robert Buist Seed Co., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Toledo, O.—The Toledo Board of Trade on July 11 discontinued trading in cash seed. Dealing in futures was abandoned a few years ago. Many years ago a heavy business was transacted daily in clover seed for future delivery, large lots changing hands instantly at the ruling quotation.

The National Federation of Feed Ass'ns has proposed an amendment to the seed trade code, that the term "seed trade" as used herein means and includes all persons engaged as "processor," or "distributor" at wholesale and/or retail of seeds; provided however that no member of the trade whose seed trade volume is 25 per cent or less of the total volume of his business shall be called upon to contribute to code administration expense. Those retail dealers who sell seeds only in packets or cartons of eight (8) ounces or less are excepted.

Louisville, Ky.—Alfred Chescheir, well known seedsman, was elected pres. of the Lewis Implement & Seed Co., Louisville, July 13, succeeding H. H. Lewis, who died last March. Mr. Chescheir comes to the company from the Chambers Seed Co., with which he had been associated for about two years. From 1907 to 1925 he was connected with the Ross Seed Co., serving as its pres. over most of that period. The Lewis Implement & Seed Co. is one of the oldest houses of its kind in the section. For a number of years it was known as Lewis & Chambers.—A.W.W.

Buhl, Idaho.—A bean warehouse to have cleaning equipment is being erected here by the Harder Bean Co., of Twin Falls.

Crop Improvement Ass'n Re-elects Officers

At its annual meeting in Minneapolis, the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n re-elected old officers, retaining R. P. Woodworth, general chairman; J. C. Byam, treas.; and R. S. Sumner, executive sec'y.

Standing members of the Executive Com'te include E. E. Mitchell, Paul C. Rutherford, C. G. Ireys and C. L. Mosher, in addition to these officers.

Stanley Partridge was made chairman of the Executive Com'te and Walter H. Mills, and L. E. Voell were added to the Executive Board.

An advisory Com'te, composed of Franklin Crosby, R. W. Goodell, and H. C. Garvin, was created.

It was voted to continue the regular work of the ass'n, with special concern for the seed problem that will affect the drouth territory.

Seed Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago	1,000	62,000	2,000	6,000
Duluth	41,891	352,046	40,794	212,262
Ft. William ..	8,500	228,802	.....	.....
Milwaukee .....	.....	.....	.....	1,430
Minneapolis ..	256,220	306,660	72,430	134,450
New York .....	.....	388,088	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	8,205	39,906	.....	.....
Superior	5,555	17,060	.....	5,181
	KAFIR AND MILO			
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Hutchinson ..	51,700	4,400	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	159,600	89,600	145,600	107,800
Los Angeles ..	27,500	26,400	.....	.....
St. Louis	54,600	42,000	15,400	14,000
Wichita	6,500	.....	2,600	.....
	CANE SEED			
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Ft. Worth	1,800	3,900	.....	.....
Hutchinson ..	1,400	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City ..	48,300	4,600	131,100	19,550
Wichita	10,400	.....	6,500	.....
	SORGHUMS			
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Ft. Worth	196,000	85,400	64,400	116,200
	CLOVER			
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago, lbs.	71,000	105,000	101,000	30,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	94,785	143,480	3,585	.....
N. York, bus. ....	.....	.....	2,074	9,078
	TIMOTHY			
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Chicago, lbs.	447,000	68,000	398,000	.....
Milwaukee, lbs.	63,770	.....	.....	.....

Americans are the most heavily taxed of any large nation, says V. A. Leslie, economist of the Petroleum Industries, 25c out of every dollar earned going for taxes, and soon to be increased to 30c. The bureaucrats must be paid handsomely for their valuable (?) service.

Preliminary to the Aug. 25 wheat conference at London representatives of the departments of agriculture of the United States and Canada met at Minneapolis, Minn., July 17 to reach a common plan on acreage reduction. An exchange of Canadian durum for U. S. soft wheat was discussed. Some of the U. S. wheat growers would like to be heard before their future activities are planned.

Government Seed Buying Program

Probably never before has the Northwest faced so serious a seed situation as will be present next spring, if barren, wind-swept drouth areas are to be rehabilitated and drifted topsoil brought back into production.

To avoid the rushed, unsatisfactory purchases of unsuitable seed stocks just before planting time next spring, the Department of Agriculture has set up a Seed Stocks Com'te in Minneapolis. Its purpose is to conserve grain stocks suitable for seed, instead of letting them pass on into consumptive channels.

This government body is reported to have no intent of attempting to fill all the seed requirements of the drouth stricken area, or even a major portion of them. It proposes only to conserve stocks with the aid of such bodies as the experiment stations, groups of grain and seed dealers, agricultural colleges, and crop improvement ass'ns.

The amount of grain to be purchased is problematical, since estimates of seed deficiencies vary widely. Undoubtedly there are large quantities of seed stocks still on the farms, and farmers, recognizing the seriousness of the situation, will fight to save the straggling crops which may come to maturity.

The program being planned is to avoid planting of mixed or unsuitable seed stocks so far as possible, thru distribution of suitable seed.

The Farm Credit Administration has announced availability of emergency crop loans for general purposes in drouth stricken areas until Sept. 1. These crop loans are limited to \$250 to one individual for general purposes, and \$400 for summer fallowing or for the combined purpose of summer fallowing and the purchase of seed for winter wheat, rye or barley. Such loans are to be made in both primary and secondary drouth areas, becoming available in 1,224 counties in 22 states, including all of the Dakotas, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico, and large parts of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona, also some counties in Indiana, Montana, Idaho, Oregon and California.

Outside the drouth stricken area loans are made available for the same purposes, but the loan limit for both purposes, including summer fallowing and the purchases of seed stocks of winter wheat, rye or barley, is limited to \$250 to one individual.

A Chilean Seed Fraud

Seedsman are cautioned against sending seeds to one Faure Petit, Santiago, Chile, who has been sending orders for seeds valued at \$2 to \$12 and never paying for them, also inserting in seed journals advertisements that are not paid for.

He never gives his address, only a box number, sometimes using the name Pacific Seed Store.

Gustav Bowski, sec'y of the American Chamber of Commerce at Santiago, Chile, has taken up the matter with the detective branch of the national police.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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Clover and Timothy Seeds

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Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

Seed Code Hearing

About 50 members of the seed trade were in attendance when the N.R.A. called the seed trade code up for hearing at Washington, July 11.

L. M. King, of Minneapolis, pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, presented the code as proposed.

Seed retailers requested that they be not subjected to the code, their spokesman being David K. Steenbergh, of Milwaukee, who objected to assessment for administration of the code on the ground that it would be taxation without representation. He offered an amendment to exclude from the code dealers whose seed volume was less than 25 per cent of their business.

Chester Gray, lobbyist at Washington, for the American Farm Bureau Federation, suggested that the name be changed to Code for the Wholesale Seed Trade.

John G. Shott, a Washington bureaucrat, proposed that there should be no difference between the pay of male and female employees.

A. B. Clark of New Haven, Conn., objected that if the wages were the same much of the work of the women would be dispensed with, resulting in unemployment.

David Burpee of Philadelphia objected that his firm employed women to address mail, and if the cost was increased would be forced to install mechanical methods of doing the work.

Ralph H. Wales, deputy administrator, submitted the following amendment: Outside service employees shall be paid 55 cents hourly in cities of 2,000,000 or over; 45 cents in cities between 200,000 and 2,000,000; 40 cents in cities between 15,000 and 200,000; 37 and one-half cents in all other communities; 35 cents in cities located in the South of 200,000 or over; 32 and one-half cents in cities located in the South between 15,000 and 200,000, and 30 cents in all other communities located in the South.

P. V. Kelly, of the seed department of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, offered an amendment providing for special representation on the code authority of co-operative organizations.

L. M. King objected that this would place three seed co-operatives on the board of seven, entirely disproportionate to the amount of business done by the co-operatives in seeds. "There are some private companies that alone do more seed business than the Farmers National Grain Corporation," he said.

Mr. King offered an amendment that the code authority for the seed trade comprise five members instead of the seven provided in the proposed code. One member of the code authority will be chosen from trade members in California, Arizona, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. The other four are to be chosen at large.

Ray Murray, Iowa state sec'y of agriculture, is urging the federal government to take over the sealing of cribs, working thru the state sec'y of agriculture. More red tape and expense for producers.

Restrictions Make Wild, Erratic Market

Recently we had a vivid illustration of the injury that is worked, especially upon the farmer, when speculative activities are discouraged to such an extent that hedging sales can only be taken care of at very material concessions in prices. July 12 the harm that comes of putting daily limits on price fluctuations was made as clear as day. And this time it was the cash and milling interests that suffered, because the advance in the price of wheat to the authorized limit had the effect of completely drying up offerings and thus making it impossible for the interests in question to buy in their hedges on new transactions. With the various restrictions now in force, it was not at all strange that July 13th's session should have been a rather wild and erratic affair.—Hulburt, Warren & Chandler.

Dealer Liable for Delivery of Wrong Kind of Seed

A. H. Knorr, a woman farmer, went to the retail store in Denver, Colo., of the Rocky Mountain Seed Co. in the spring of 1929 and bought two lots of alfalfa seed. Little growth was made in 1929 but in 1930 the prospective crop was seen to be white clover.

Defendant Knorr paid \$100 on account, and the seed company brot suit for \$117.70, balance due. The defense was breach of contract in not delivering what was purchased. The jury found that the delivery was sweet clover seed.

Plaintiff seed company has printed on its invoices the usual disclaimer, as follows:

We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quantity, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned. All claims must be made within 3 days after receipt of goods.

And in some modified form the same disclaimer appears on packages containing seeds of which it makes delivery to its customers, and on tags attached to larger containers, such as bags. The record indicates that the invoice which defendant received of her purchase carried the quoted matter, and that the packages and bags were all similarly marked; but it does not appear that defendant's attention was called to the matter or that she was otherwise advised about it, except as it may be claimed she was bound to read what was thus printed.

The court said: In the circumstances defendant's cause of action is grounded, not on breach of plaintiff's warranty, but for breach of contract to deliver what was purchased. And that is the distinction which the authorities recognize. A case in point is *Smith v. Oscar H. Will & Co.*, 51 N. D. 357, 199 N. W. 861. The sale was of alfalfa seed, but the crop grown from the seed delivered was sweet clover, as here. In other particulars the facts parallel this record. The court held that the purchaser was entitled to recover on breach of contract for failure to deliver alfalfa seed as agreed, and that questions of warranty or of nonwarranty, as well as the general usage of the trade, were inapplicable.

Plaintiff exhibited what it represented was alfalfa seed, and only experts, as the evidence shows, and it is not claimed that defendant is an expert, can distinguish alfalfa seed from sweet clover seed. She ordered alfalfa seed and plaintiff's undertaking was to deliver, not sweet clover, as was done, but that which had been purchased. "Seeds of different kinds cannot always be distinguished by inspection, and it seems to be generally recognized in such a case that an express or implied affirmation of the seller where seed of a particular kind is asked for and sold as such that it is of such kind may constitute a warranty as to its kind." 24 R. C. L. 175. "It is also a well-recognized principle that a sale of seed by name raises an implied warranty that it is true to name, and the fact that the buyer inspected it before buying is immaterial when its character could

not ordinarily be ascertained by a reasonable inspection."

The Supreme Court of Colorado affirmed a judgment in favor of defendant Knorr on a counterclaim, in the sum of \$240.90.—20 Pac. Rep. (2d) 304.

Desirable Oats Varieties

Three early varieties of oats have been compared during 24 years with four late-maturing sorts by the Nebraska Exp. Sta. The Kherson, Burt, and Texas Red oats have averaged 50.3 bus. per acre as compared with 42.6 bus. as the average for the four late varieties, Swedish Select, American Banner, University No. 6, and Lincoln. Considered as a group, the early sorts ripened an average of six days in advance of the late varieties and yielded 7.6 bushels per acre or 15 per cent more.

Selections from the Kherson variety.—It will be noted that ten selections made by various state or federal experiment stations from Kherson oats have been included in the test. The range in yield among these has been from a decrease of 2 per cent to an increase of 5 per cent, as compared with the original variety. Nebraska No. 21 averaged 3 per cent better than Kherson. This is the only one of this group which is being grown extensively in Nebraska. Its grain is white, whereas that of the original Kherson is yellow. There have been no material differences in the yields of related Nebraska selections. Other outstanding sorts are Iowa and Iogold, which were developed by the Iowa Experiment Station, and Edkin and Kherson No. C. I. 459, which were distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The Iogold and Edkin are characterized by a high degree of resistance to stem rust.

Selections from the Burt variety.—There is somewhat greater promise in a number of the new Burt selections. Altho these have been tested for only two years in field plots, their previous record in nursery tests substantiates their apparent superiority over both the original Burt and the original Kherson. The best of this group of seven relatively new Burt selections surpassed the Kherson by 15 per cent and the poorest was 3 per cent better. While seed of none of these is now available commercially, it is probable that several will be increased for co-operative tests on farms.

Hulless oats.—Two varieties which thresh free from hull, as does wheat, have been tested for several years. One of these, known as South Dakota No. 7, has yielded 8 per cent more than Kherson during a four-year period, with allowance made for 30 per cent of hull, which is the approximate percentage for Kherson and similar varieties. In case the feed value of hulless oats proves satisfactory, such a high-yielding variety may be attractive as a special-purpose crop.—Bull. 253.

Corn-Hog Loans Extended to Sept. 1

The A.A.A. announced July 17 that repayment of corn loans scheduled for Aug. 1 may be postponed to Sept. 1 to permit many farmers who need corn under seal for feeding purposes to make necessary arrangements in the meantime for discharging the loan obligations and permit a continuation of the discharge of loan notes by farmers who are now in a position to make settlement, as well as make provisions for their own feeding requirements.

In the ten states in which government corn loans were made, corn stocks on July 1 amounted to some 382,753,000 bus. Of this total, 256,532,000 bus is pledged and can only be withdrawn by payment.

In Iowa, where the bulk of the loans were made, the amount of corn not under warehouse seal is only about 15 per cent of total stocks and will not be sufficient to carry feeding operations thru the fall months. In Illinois and Nebraska it is also apparent that a substantial percentage of the pledged stocks will be needed.



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Grain Carriers

Buffalo, N. Y.—The big meeting to be held here July 24 and 25 on transit uniformity was postponed July 20 by the C.F.A. and Trunk Line Ass'n.

Churchill, Man.—Five boats have been chartered to load grain here this season. The 2,500,000 bus. of wheat now in store has been sold for export.

Truckers for hire are required by the code to charge the rates in the schedules filed by them, and are not permitted to perform any service not covered by the schedule.

Bonnors Ferry, Idaho—The milling in transit rate on wheat from Kootenai valley points has been reduced by the Northern Pacific from 2½ to 1½ cents, applicable on inbound grain until Dec. 31.

Washington, D. C.—The I.C.C. on July 21 ordered carriers to discontinue payments to private refrigerator car owners of any excess in actual cost of operation to the owners and stated the same principle would apply to all private cars.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending July 7 totaled 37,132, against 45,068 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Railway Ass'n.

Effective Aug. 15 the ex-lake rates from Buffalo on grain products are made local in their application thus relieving Buffalo of transit difficulties.

The U. S. Barge Line has light draft boats but the freight service between St. Louis and Dubuque was discontinued July 1st because of low water. A doubletrack government railroad between the two cities could have been built for one-tenth the cash wasted on the Mississippi river and carry freight every day of the year.

Olympia, Wash.—Minimum trucking rates on grain have been prescribed by the Department of Public Works. Grain will be hauled for a distance up to and including two miles at 50c a ton and graduated for further distances. These rates apply in bulk and in sacks. Peas and beans will carry the same rate as grain.—F.K.H.

Burlington, Ia.—Officials of the Bartlett Frazier Grain Elevtr. Co. announced on July 16 that they would hold up a shipment of grain to the West Coast because of the general strike at San Francisco, Cal. It was feared the grain, which is shipped via federal barge line to New Orleans and then by steam-er, could not be landed on the coast.

The Chicago Board of Trade has asked the suspension of the proposed change in the time limit for transit privileges which is to become effective Aug. 1. Manager J. S. Brown points out that western transit operators with whom Chicago transit operators are in competition will have an advantage under rule 9 in supplement 1 to Jones' 2710 permitting western operators to have the benefit of the July 1, 1934, proportional rates from Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis after the 12 months' limit in the proposed rules has expired.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Reduction of reconsignment and demurrage charges on grain at this city was the subject of a hearing July 19 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Railways charge demurrage at \$2 a day on grain held in cars in Minneapolis yards more than five hours. They also charge \$2.25 on each car originally billed to Minneapolis but reconsigned here for movement to some other point. Omaha, Duluth, Peoria, Sioux City, Kansas City and most other primary markets are allowed 24 hours for unloading grain before demurrage starts and have to pay no reconsignment charges.

Some boats are leaving Chicago light for Lake Erie rather than accept less than 1½ cents per bushel on grain to Buffalo.

The increase of operating expenses has exceeded the increase of earning since April because of increased railway buying, advances in prices of materials due to government policies, especially N.R.A., and increases of employment. The number of railway employees in May was 1,043,064, or 104,658 larger than in May, 1933, and in June was 1,054,089, the largest in any month since May, 1932. The tendency of the advances in railway wages that began on July 1 and of the railway pension legislation that the labor leaders secured to reduce employment is plain. The railways require larger earnings than they are now making to pay their fixed charges and increased operating expenses.—Railway Age.

Moisture Test Requirements in Grain Inspection

Permission to state the moisture content of any grain of any grade under "Remarks" on inspection certificates has been granted by the Secretary of Agriculture in the amended regulations of the Grain Standards Act, effective July 2. This permissive action, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics explains, is in response to an increasing sentiment in the grain industry in favor of moisture content statements on all certificates for wheat, rye, corn, and grain sorghums, irrespective of grade, excepting export shipments only.

The statement of moisture content has not been made mandatory in all cases, at this time, because a recent survey revealed that about 60 per cent of all inspection agencies will not be equipped this crop year with the new style moisture testers that are essential for quickly making a large number of moisture tests daily in commercial inspections. The bureau is of the opinion, however, that it is essential, in the interest of uniform and accurate grain inspection practice and of good market practice, that a statement of moisture content should be required on all certificates—except those for export shipments—when moisture content is the sole factor determining the grade; also when the moisture content causes any grain, including export shipments, to grade "Tough." In these cases, therefore, a statement of moisture content is made mandatory under the amended regulations.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26343, Ryon Grain Co. v. Grand Trunk Western. By Examiner John Davey. Rate, beans, in bags, carloads, Stockbridge, Mich., to Des Moines, Ia., proposed to be found unreasonable, but not unduly prejudicial, to the extent that it exceeded 42 cents at the time of the shipment, Feb. 25, 1933. Reparation of \$55.41 proposed.

No. 23599, Rea-Patterson Milling Co. vs. Missouri-Pacific. By Examiner Leonard Way. Upon further hearing, \$522.22, proposed to be determined to be due to receivers of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. on account of a finding of unreasonableness, grain from points in Kansas milled in transit at Coffeyville, Kan., and the products reshipped to destinations in Arkansas. The amount of reparation awarded in the second report, 196 I. C. C. 689, reduced.

No. 25248, Light Grain & Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F., and No. 25465, Same v. Same. By division 3. Rates charged, grain and grain products originating in Oklahoma and Kansas and transited at Liberal, Kan., or shipped direct from Liberal to destinations in New Mexico on the lines of the Santa Fe, inapplicable in the case of three cars. Applicable rate on car No. 32886 found to have been 69 cents, on coarse grains from Liberal, 65 cents; the applicable rates on car No. 157708 from Liberal to Socorro found to have been 69.5 cents on corn and corn meal. Reparation, with interest from April 30, 1932, awarded.

No. 20120, Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. v. A. & S. By Examiner P. F. Mackey. Amounts of reparation due under findings of unreasonableness, billet seed, points in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri to Kansas City, Mo., Chicago, Ill., and points taking the same rates in the former report, 160 I. C. C. 725, determined. The examiner said the Commission should find that \$2,194.34 heretofore paid to the Rudy-Patrick Seed Co. under the order of June 12, 1933, was due that company and that it was entitled to additional sums as set forth in the report. J. G. Peppard Seed Co. was also awarded various sums.

No. 26360, Chamber of Commerce of Rome, Ga., v. Southern. By Examiner John McChord. Rates, grain and grain products, Ohio and Mississippi River crossings, and from Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo., to Rome, Ga., not unreasonable or unjustly discriminatory but unduly prejudicial to complainant and unduly preferential of their competitors at Gadsden, Ala., to the extent that the rates to Rome, Ga., exceeded or may exceed the rates to Gadsden. Examiner said that in the establishment of rates the equalization of the rates from the various Ohio and Mississippi River crossings on traffic originating beyond the gateways should be maintained, and that as there was no specific evidence of a pecuniary loss occasioned by reason of the undue prejudice, he recommended denial of the reparation.

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Feedstuffs

Cincinnati, O.—Cincinnati received 210 tons of feed during June, compared with 300 tons in June, 1933.

San Francisco, Cal.—During June this market received 190 tons of bran, compared with 37 tons last year in June.

The Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture has ruled that pure wheat feeds may be registered annually for \$5 per brand. No report of sales, or additional tonnage tax is required.

Feed dealers are exempt from the general retail code because they are "food" dealers. Feed dealers are also exempt from the retail food and grocery trade code because there is a separate code pending for the feed trade and because this code is intended to cover human foods.

Minneapolis, Minn.—This market received during June in tons 2,927 millstuffs, 4,891 screenings, and no linseed meal, compared with 958 millstuffs, 1,329 screenings and 25 linseed meal in the same month last year. Shipments were 31,678 millstuffs, 3,483 screenings and 2,936 linseed meal, compared with 34,145 millstuffs, 2,908 screenings, and 8,896 linseed meal in June, 1933.

Feed millers as well as manufacturers of a great variety of products desiring to learn the results of crushing, grinding and pulverizing of their products are afforded the opportunity in the new custom grinding department of the J. J. Ross Mill Furnishing Co., Seattle, Wash., to have small quantities put thru the process, at a reasonable charge. Sometimes batches of products are too small to warrant the purchase of a machine or it is inconvenient or not advisable to dirty up their own equipment.

Bag manufacturers may file refund claims on stocks of goods owned by them on June 12 even tho the tax on these goods was paid by the cotton spinner or other first possessor, Sec'y Morgenthau has ruled. This will open the way toward the establishment of definite rates of refund on each size and kind of bag and as soon as that determination is made then the mills will be able to file their claims for refund on stocks on hand June 12 as well as having a basis upon which to make proper settlement with the bag companies from which they have been obtaining supplies.—Hook-Up of Millers National Federation.

Feed Manufacturers Await Administration Approval

The Code Authority of the Feed Manufacturing industry held its organization meeting at Chicago July 19 and 20. Election of officers placed A. F. Seay, Chairman; H. L. Hammond, Treas.; H. L. McGeorge, Sec'y; R. M. Field, Code Director.

Also present at this meeting were Miss Marion Borden, Washington, D. C., and Judge Emmett Dulaney, Chicago, both representing the National Recovery Administration; and C. H. Cochran, Washington, D. C., representing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The Code Authority spent two days going over the problem of administration of the Code for the Feed Manufacturing Industry and adopted a set of By-Laws and a tentative budget for administration work. It also studied complaints received from industry members and requests for interpretations and explanation of certain features of the Code. These interpretations and answers require approval by NRA before they are sent out to industry members.

Uniform Cottonseed Meal Labels

The National Cottonseed Products Corp., Memphis, Tenn., favors and agrees with the request of Dr. G. S. Fraps, who heads the com'te of the American Feed Control Officials Ass'n, seeking unification of cottonseed meal labels, not only as to guarantee, but as to stating the percentage of protein in the brand name.

"We are heartily in accord with and wish to do everything possible to co-operate in the effort to get uniform labels for cottonseed meal adopted to apply in all the different states," announced Traffic Manager C. E. McDaniel, of the corporation, in a letter to feed control officials. "This we think, is a move in the right direction, and will save the oil mills, dealers and feed control officials a considerable amount of money each year, as well as untold annoyance in the honest efforts of the oil mills and dealers to comply with the various state requirements under the present set-up.

"But we have already registered our brands of cottonseed meal for sale in various states for 1934, and do not want to change our analysis tags now, and have to pay for reregistrations on the new labels for the balance of this year."

"As the early adoption and use of the uniform labels is one mutually desirable to the oil mills, dealers, and feed control officials, it appears that it could be arranged to allow firms that now have their brands of cottonseed meal registered for sale in the various states for 1934, to re-register their brands to comply with the recommended labels without any additional cost for the balance of 1934."

The proposed labels show: "100 lbs. Net, Planet Brand 43% Protein Cottonseed Meal, Prime Quality, Manufactured for National Cottonseed Products Corporation, Memphis, Tennessee. Guaranteed Analysis, Crude Protein, not less than 43.00%; Crude Fat, not less than 5.25%; Crude Fibre, not more than 12.00%; Carbohydrates, Nitrogen-Free Extract, not less than 25.00%. Ingredients: Cottonseed Meal."

The second proposed label is the same except that it shows "Star Brand 41.00% Protein Cottonseed Meal" and changes the guaranteed analysis to show 41% Crude Protein, 5% Crude Fat, and not more than 13% Crude Fibre."

Cease and Desist

California Alfalfa Products Co., Pasadena, Cal., was ordered to discontinue representing that its products are approved by physicians or health authorities, and to discontinue misrepresenting their therapeutic value, following a trial before the Federal Trade Commission, made public in June.

The company manufactures food products in which alfalfa is the principal ingredient.

Validity of the Bankhead cotton act will be attacked in the courts by Gaston Threll, a cotton planter of Columbus, Miss.



**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
ANHEUSER-BUSCH ST. LOUIS**

An Echo of Portable Mill Operation

Frank Lippke of Cherokee, Ia., brought suit and recovered judgment for \$1,000 deposit and \$356 compensation due him from the Portable Milling Co. on a contract to operate a mill in Cherokee County. The contract provided that:

The Portable Milling Co. is to furnish all the milling equipment complete, consisting of two parts, first Ford chassis, cab and truck, second, milling unit, consisting of mill motor, dust collector, elevator and all of the equipment above the truck, carry compensation insurance on employee liability and fire insurance on the mill, furnish price list, to assist in every way possible in building up a profitable business, instruct the operator in the proper handling of a mill, do such advertising as would seem advisable and furnish uniforms at a charge of \$2 per uniform to be worn during every day of employment. All operating expense to be paid by the Portable Milling Co.

The Portable Milling Co. agree to pay the operator \$110 a month which will be advanced at rate of \$5 per month, salary not to exceed \$125 monthly, increase to depend upon satisfactory service rendered. Salary to be paid first and 14th of each month, based upon 8 hours work each day and six days a week for the entire duration of the month. It is the intention of this agreement that the operator shall work full days during the entire month with the exception of Sundays and holidays. In addition to the salary designated, the operator shall receive 5% on all business done in excess of \$400 per month, which bonus shall be paid monthly.

The Supreme Court of Iowa ruled out the defense that the district court had no jurisdiction on account of the milling company being in receivership.—244 N. W. Rep. 844.

The F.E.R.A. has let contract to the Quaker Oats Co. for 400,000 lbs. yellow corn meal, and to Sinheimer & Co. for 900,000 lbs. dry pink beans, for the Puerto Rico destitute.

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Spencer, Ia.—Hearing on the government charges against the Spencer Chick Hatchery of M. E. DeWolf for not raising his prices as demanded by the Code Authority has been postponed until the October term of court.

Washington, D. C.—While the farm price of chickens increased from 10 cents a pound on June 15, 1933, to 11.2 cents on that date this year, feed prices increased from 86.3 cents per hundred pounds to 113.7 cents. June chicken prices were relatively much less favorable than in June, 1932, when chickens brought the producer 11.4 cents per pound while feed sold for only 64.6 cents per hundred.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

West Chicago, Ill.—Poultrymen of Du Page County took great interest in the contest sponsored by the Du Page Mills, Erwin H. Franzen Co., Goecker Coal & Grain Co., E. G. Phaff & Son and the West Chicago Feed Co. The grand prize of \$50 worth of Du Page poultry feed was awarded to James Starck of Cloverdale, the \$25 oil brooder went to C. O. Thomas of Cloverdale, the \$10 heated waterer to D. L. Fitzgerald of West Chicago, besides which there were four lesser prizes. Each of the dealers participating chose two of his customers to a picnic supper July 10.

Ithaca, N. Y.—Frederick B. Hutt, professor of poultry husbandry at the University of Minnesota has accepted the position of chief of the poultry division of the New York State College of Agriculture. The budget of the New York college for poultry work is larger than that of any other institution, maintaining a staff of 20 who specialize in poultry. Cornell maintains a flock of 3,000 fowls with splendid facilities and equipment. Dr. Hutt is a native of Ontario, and studied at University of Toronto, Guelph College, University of Wisconsin, University of Manitoba, and University of Edinburgh, Scotland. Expenses of his early years in college were paid from profits of his poultry flock.

Holding Up Summer Egg Production

By A. G. PHILLIPS, Allied Mills

Summer egg production can be made profitable. Egg prices are high enough to meet feeding costs with good egg production.

Commercial poultrymen plan their feeding program and management so that the July and August production is from forty to sixty per cent. Good results come from culling out the unfit hens and increasing the consumption of mash.

At least every two weeks during summer months the laying flock should be carefully examined and all birds not laying should be removed and marketed. This reduces total feed costs. Poor layers are sold at higher prices than in the fall, and more room is available in the laying quarters for those hens that are kept. When a person carefully culls he usually gives better care to the laying flock.

A percentage of any flock of poultry will lay in hot weather if given opportunity. It is not the natural laying season, and, therefore, the birds may not desire to eat as much as is necessary for high production. In order to be sure of a heavy intake of feed, it is practical to offer one feed of moist laying mash at noon each day. Give the fowls what they will clean up in thirty minutes and feed this in a clean trough. Offer this as an addition to the hard grains and dry mash that are regularly fed. A wet mash seems to be more digestible than a dry one; it is very palatable and hens will consume it at a time of day when they are normally inactive.

Some authorities believe birds need more protein during the hot weather at the end of the

laying year than they do in the spring, but they will not consume enough if it is fed only in a dry feed.

Sensible culling, and feeding of a wet laying mash during July and August, can be made most profitable.

Mineral Feed Manufacturers Hold Code Meet

Members of the Mineral Feed Manufacturers Ass'n were scheduled to hold a code meeting at the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, July 25. Its purpose was to re-construct the ass'n constitution and by-laws to meet with the approval of NRA, allowing greater flexibility in dealing with the problems of the industry.

Expectation is that the Mineral Feed Manufacturers may be included under the basic code, a simple strengthening code for industries employing less than 50,000 employees. This question was scheduled for discussion.

The Mineral Feed Manufacturing industry is among the many industries that have submitted codes for approval and still await final action by Washington authorities.

Closed Shop in Feed Plant

The Chas. A. Krause Milling Co., Milwaukee, Wis., on July 13 agreed with Flour and Cereal Workers Local Union No. 19,697 to lay off 15 employees who have not joined the union, to reinstate 10 men who were discharged and to hire all help from the union.

Time and one-third will be paid for overtime, and time and one-half for Sundays and legal holidays. If worked only part time any day the men will be paid for full 8 hours.

Feed Inspection in Connecticut

E. M. Bailey, chemist in charge, of the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, reports that for the year 1933 a total of 1,299 samples of feeding stuffs and related materials have been examined.

Of 815 official samples 95 were deficient in one or more of the guaranteed nutrients. About 88 per cent, therefore, substantially met or exceeded guaranties in all respects.

The total number of guaranties made was 2,249 and the total number of deficiencies was 108. About 96 per cent of the guaranties made were met or exceeded.

The proportion of samples meeting guaranties has increased notably in the past three years. The proportion of individual guaranties met has been high during the whole period but especially so since 1930.

The Coal Code Authority will attempt to assess all coal retailers 3 cents per ton even tho coal is a minor part of the dealer's principal business. As a graft the assessment will soon destroy the usefulness of the Code Authority.

Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during May, 1934, and during the five months ending with May, 1934, compared with the same periods in 1933, as reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, have been as follows, in tons:

	May		5 mos. ending May	
	1934.	1933.	1934.	1933.
Linseed cake ...	13,551	7,163	80,968	43,896
Linseed meal ...	618	728	3,389	2,947
Cottonseed cake.	2	4,442	16,449	37,554
Cottonseed meal.	68	355	1,937	16,722
Oyster shells ...	6,132	5,760	20,588	25,759
Fish meal	1,974	194	13,425	895
Mixed dairy feeds	137	38	592	653
Mixed poultry feeds	198	155	1,092	910
Bran, midds., etc.	1,139	517	10,206	3,321

Emmer (Speltz) for Dairy Cows

By THOMAS M. OLSON

The term speltz is commonly used for both emmer and spelt by farmers and seedsmen in this country. However, according to the Agronomy Department of State College the crop grown in South Dakota and commonly called speltz is in reality emmer.

Emmer was probably introduced into this country forty or fifty years ago by German immigrants from southern Russia who settled in the Dakotas. It is still grown in the Northwest.

Very little work has been done on the feeding value of emmer to dairy cows. The stations which have reported on the crop have worked on cultural methods and yields mostly.

Idaho Exp. Sta. Bul. 104 reports yields averaging 13.3 bus. per acre. Oregon Exp. Sta. Bul. 150 reports a four-year average yield of spring emmer of 18 bus. per acre, winter emmer 15.6 bus. per acre.

The 1918 and 1919 annual reports from the Minnesota station and sub-stations show a yield of 30.9 to 54.4 bus. per acre.

Indiana Exp. Sta. Bul. 225 reported a yield of 23 bus. per acre for a five-year average, as compared to a nine-year average of 52.6 bus. per acre for oats.

The reports from the various experiment stations which have tested emmer from cultural and yield standpoints, indicate that emmer does not yield as well as barley or oats.

The two trials involving twelve high producing cows indicate that emmer is at least equal to barley in maintaining milk production.

The data in these two trials also indicate that there is no significant difference between barley and emmer in maintaining the body weight of dairy cows.

Emmer seems to be as palatable as barley for dairy cows.

No physiological differences were observed

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during the two trials in barleys and emmer, excepting in the case of one cow which refused to eat emmer.

Emmer should, of course, be ground for dairy cows.

Emmer, with practically all the hulls removed was used in these trials and is much to be preferred for feeding dairy cows.

Emmer can be substituted pound for pound for barley without affecting the nutritional value of the ration.

Inasmuch as barley and emmer are about equal in feeding value for dairy cows, their relative cost in a ration can easily be determined, when the local prices are known.

Spring Pig Crop Declines

The smallest spring pig crop in many years is now recorded, being estimated at 28% less than a year ago. The prospective decrease for fall production is 38% under last fall. The prospective decline in pork production, if it materializes, will be the greatest in 50 years.

The unusual reduction in the nation's spring pig crop has arisen from a reduced number of sows, though the litter sizes also averaged under last year. For the United States the number of spring sows farrowed this year is estimated at 6,418,000 head, compared with 8,886,000 head a year ago, a reduction of over 27%. The average number of pigs saved per litter this year averaged 5.83 for the nation compared with 5.87 last year.

Tankage in Fattening of Steer Calves

Tankage was used as part of one of the rations in steer calf feeding experiments in Ohio, reported by P. Gerlaugh. Five lots of 20 calves each, averaging approximately 394 lb. per head, were fed for 252 days. All lots were full-fed shelled corn and the same amount of corn silage and mixed clover and timothy hay. Lots 1, 2 and 3 received equal parts of linseed meal and cottonseed meal, and lots 4 and 5 a supplement of equal parts of linseed meal, cottonseed meal, soybean oil meal, tankage, and minerals. Lots 2 and 5 received 0.5 lb. and lot 3 1 lb. of molasses per head daily.

The average daily gains in the respective lots were 1.9, 2.1, 2.2, 2.1, and 2.2 lb. per head. Molasses increased feed consumption and rate of gain, and there was evidence of increased growth in the molasses-fed calves. Lots 2, 3, and 5 were appraised at the same price and returned 56, 54, and 58 ct. per bushel of corn fed. Lots 1 and 4 were fed for an additional month. For the entire 280 days lot 1 gained 1.9 and lot 4 2.1 lb. per head daily. At the end of the first period these lots would have returned 58 and 57 ct. per bushel for the corn fed, but due to a decline in prices during the extra month's feeding actually returned only 49 and 53 ct. per bushel.

The government was refused a temporary injunction at Milwaukee, July 21, by Judge F. A. Geiger in its attempt to prevent the Rundle Mfg. Co. from selling its product for less than the code price. Defendant alleges the N.I.R. Act unconstitutionally delegated legislative powers to the executive.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
May 5.....	13.50	16.25	11.70	15.35
May 12.....	14.15	16.90	12.70	15.60
May 19.....	14.50	17.50	12.80	15.95
May 26.....	15.10	17.25	13.55	15.75
June 2.....	17.50	19.25	15.75	17.50
June 9.....	18.75	20.50	17.05	19.05
June 16.....	18.40	20.50	16.60	18.95
June 23.....	17.50	19.10	15.55	17.50
June 30.....	18.40	20.00	16.45	18.60
July 7.....	17.50	19.60	15.85	18.15
July 14.....	19.85	22.15	18.05	21.35
July 21.....	20.80	25.25	19.75	23.65

Grinding Shelled Corn and Alfalfa Hay

During the winter of 1926-27, the first trial to determine the effect of grinding corn and alfalfa hay was conducted with a group of 30 high-grade Hereford yearling feeder steers, at the Minnesota Station. In this trial, lasting 180 days, from November 19, 1926, to May 18, 1927, corn and alfalfa hay were the only feeds used, the aim being to fatten the cattle.

The cattle were divided into three lots of 10 each. Lot 1 received a ration of whole shelled corn, full fed, whole alfalfa hay, full fed; Lot 2 ground shelled corn, full fed, whole alfalfa hay, full fed; and Lot 3, ground shelled corn and ground alfalfa hay fed in about the proportion of the two feeds eaten by Lot 1. The simple ration of corn and alfalfa was used because it would give the grinding of the corn and hay the best chance to show its effects.

Grinding the Corn Only.—(Lots 1 and 2.) Grinding the shelled corn increased the daily feed consumption, increased the daily gain, and lessened very slightly the amounts of corn and alfalfa required to produce a pound of gain. The steers in Lot 2 were somewhat fatter at the end of the trial and were valued 15 cents per cwt. higher than those in Lot 1. However, in the ground corn lot, the cost of gain was higher and the pork credit was much lower than in the shelled corn lot. The ground corn lot did not quite equal the shelled corn lot in profit.

Grinding and Mixing Corn and Hay.—(Lots 1 and 3.) Grinding and mixing the shelled corn and alfalfa hay increased the daily feed consumption, increased the daily gain, and slightly lessened the amounts of corn and alfalfa required to produce a pound of gain. The steers in Lot 3 were somewhat fatter at the end of the trial, but they were also a little more paunchy. Lot 3 was valued 15 cents per cwt. higher than Lot 1. However, in Lot 3 the cost of gain was higher and the pork credit was much lower than in Lot 1. Lot 3 did not quite equal Lot 1 in profit.

Comparison of Lots 2 and 3.—Both of these lots were fed ground corn. Lot 2 was fed unground alfalfa hay, whereas for Lot 3, the alfalfa was ground and fed mixed with the ground corn. The two lots consumed about the same amounts of feed, made practically the same gain in weight, and the cost of gain was practically the same in the two lots. Lot 3 was a little fatter and slightly more paunchy at the finish than Lot 2. Both lots were given the same final valuation per hundredweight.

The hogs following Lots 2 and 3 made almost identical gains from waste. This indicates that grinding the alfalfa hay and mixing it with the ground corn did not improve the digestibility of the feeds fed to these steers.

Lot 3 returned 27 cents per head more profit over cost of feed than Lot 2, but no charge was made against Lot 3 for the time required to mix the feed. Lot 3 did not surpass Lot 2 in return per bushel of corn. The results show that it was not profitable to grind the alfalfa hay and mix it with the corn in feeding these yearling steers.

The conclusion is that when fattening cattle are being fed a ration of shelled corn and alfalfa hay, both feeds of fair quality, and hogs are following the cattle, no worth-while advantage is to be gained by grinding either the corn or the alfalfa or by grinding both and mixing before feeding.

An order restraining the N.R.A. from forcing L. Greif & Bro., Inc., Baltimore, Md., to pay wages above the clothing trade minimum was granted July 18 by U. S. District Judge W. Calvin Chesnut. The government's attorney had asked Judge Chesnut not to sign the order because "publicity would be very detrimental to the whole set-up."

Fish Meal or Cottonseed Meal for Dairy Cows

The following feeding trial was planned to compare the feeding value of fish meal with that of cottonseed meal:

Two groups of six cows each were selected from the Maryland Experiment Station herd for this experiment.

The basic ration was the same for both groups. The only difference between the two rations was that to the basic ration of one group there were added 400 pounds of cottonseed meal, while to the basic ration of the other group 241 pounds of fish meal were added. The per cent of digestible protein in the cottonseed meal ration was 20.46 and in the fish meal ration it was 20.47. The component parts of the two concentrate mixtures were as follows, stated in pounds:

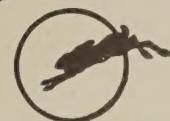
Cottonseed Meal Ration	Fish Meal Ration
400 Corn Meal.	400 Corn Meal.
400 Ground Oats.	400 Ground Oats.
400 Wheat Bran.	400 Wheat Bran.
400 Cottonseed Meal.	241 Fish Meal.
200 Peanut Meal.	200 Peanut Meal.
200 Linseed Meal.	200 Linseed Meal.
2,000	1,841

The cows were fed alfalfa hay at the rate of one pound daily for each 100 pounds of weight and silage was fed throughout the trial at the rate of three pounds daily for each 100 pounds of weight.

Group I received the fish meal ration for the first 28 day period, was then changed to the cottonseed meal ration for the second 28 day period, and returned to the fish meal ration for the third 28 day period. Group II was fed the cottonseed meal ration the first 28 day period, then changed to the fish meal ration for the second 28 day period, and returned to the

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cottonseed meal ration for the third 28 day period.

During the first 28 day period, Group I when fed the fish meal ration, produced 4,171.3 pounds of milk, containing 170.3 pounds of butterfat, an average of 4.08 per cent fat. The average weight of the cows during this period was 941.0 pounds per cow and they consumed a total of 1,820 pounds of grain, 1,568 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 4,704 pounds of silage. During the second period, when fed the cottonseed meal ration, the production was 4,373.2 pounds of milk containing 186.8 pounds of butterfat, an average of 4.27 per cent fat. The average weight of the cows during the second period was 937.3 pounds per cow and they consumed a total of 2,058 pounds of grain, 1,568 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 4,704 pounds of silage. During the third period, when the group was again fed the fish meal ration, the production was 4,422.9 pounds of milk containing 188.4 pounds of butterfat, an average of 4.26 per cent. fat. The average weight of the cows for the third period was 972.3 pounds per cow and they consumed a total of 2,254 pounds of grain, 1,568 pounds of alfalfa hay and 4,704 pounds of silage.

During the first 28 day period, Group II when fed the cottonseed meal ration, produced 4,673.5 pounds of milk containing 177.4 pounds of butterfat, an average of 3.80 per cent fat. The average weight per cow for the period was 953.3 pounds and they consumed a total of 1,834 pounds of grain, 1,596 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 4,788 pounds of silage. During the second period, when fed the fish meal ration, the production was 4,307.1 pounds of milk containing 167.2 pounds of butterfat, an average of 3.88 per cent fat. The average weight per cow for the second period was 966.9 pounds and they consumed a total of 1,916 pounds of grain, 1,596 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 4,788 pounds of silage. During the third period, when the group was again fed the cottonseed meal ration, the production was 3,979.6 pounds of milk containing 155.7 pounds of butterfat, an average of 3.91 per cent fat. The average weight per cow for the period was 990.4 pounds and they consumed a total of 2,100 pounds of grain, 1,596 pounds of alfalfa hay and 4,788 pounds of silage.

The prices per ton of the various feeds delivered to the barns were as follows: Corn meal \$21; Ground oats \$24.50; Wheat bran \$17.65; Cottonseed meal \$21.90; Linseed meal \$32.00; Peanut meal \$28.50, and Fish meal \$45.00. The cost per ton of mixture was \$23.07 for the cottonseed meal ration and \$26.16 for the fish meal ration. Alfalfa hay cost \$23.00 per ton and the corn silage was estimated at \$5.00 per ton.

Comparing the results for the twelve cows during the three 28 day periods when fed the fish meal ration with the results for the corresponding periods when fed the cottonseed meal ration, it was found that the fish meal group produced 125.0 pounds less milk, 6 pounds more butterfat, the milk had a butterfat test 0.085 per cent higher and the cows averaged .2 pound less in weight. The milk of seven of the twelve cows had a slightly higher test when on the cottonseed meal ration than when on the fish meal ration; the other five had a somewhat higher test on the fish meal ration. The fish meal group consumed 2 pounds less grain, 28 pounds less alfalfa hay, and 84 pounds less silage. The cottonseed meal group required 1 pound of grain to produce 2.17 pounds of milk and 11.52 pounds of grain to produce 1 pound of butterfat. The fish meal group required 1 pound of grain to produce 2.15 pounds of milk and 11.39 pounds of grain to produce 2.15 pounds of milk and 11.39 pounds of grain to produce 1 pound of butterfat. The cost of the grain ration required to produce 100 pounds of milk was \$.077 more for the fish meal ration than for the cottonseed meal ration. The cost of producing 1 pound of butterfat was \$.016 more for the fish meal ration than for the cottonseed meal ration. The total feed cost to

produce 100 pounds of milk was \$.078 more for the fish meal ration than for the cottonseed meal ration. The total feed cost to produce 1 pound of butterfat was \$.013 more for the fish meal ration than for the cottonseed meal ration.

These results show that the two rations have practically the same feeding value. This being true, the deciding factor between the two rations would be a question of cost and cost would be determined by the comparative current and local prices of cottonseed meal and fish meal.

Samples of milk were taken weekly and tested for off-flavors or odors, but no off-flavors or odors were detected in any of the samples.

No difficulty was experienced in getting the cows to eat the fish meal ration.—Bull. 342.

Dried Buttermilk for Pigs

By EVVARD, CULBERTSON and WALLACE
of Iowa Station

The addition of dried buttermilk to the basal ration of shelled corn, tankage and salt increased the gains on pigs and decreased the feed required for 100 pounds gain when the proportion of dried buttermilk as compared to tankage in the combined supplement was fairly high. The corn-tankage-salt ration was physiologically improved by the addition of dried buttermilk. A fairly well balanced and nutritively efficient ration resulted.

Dried Buttermilk Supplies Good Proteins. That a combination of buttermilk and tankage proteins are more efficient than tankage proteins is indicated by the fact that with one exception all lots receiving dried buttermilk required less total protein per 100 pounds of gain made than did the check lot fed tankage and no dried buttermilk. The straight buttermilk proteins were better for corn supplementation than when straight tankage supplied all of the balancing proteins.

Dried Buttermilk Stimulates Water Drinking. All lots receiving dried buttermilk in the ration consumed more water daily than did the check or tankage fed lot. Likewise, the buttermilk fed pigs required more water per 100 pounds gain, indicating that the addition of dried buttermilk to the ration created greater needs for water.

Dried Buttermilk, Substitutional Value. One hundred pounds of dried buttermilk (powder) when added in varying amounts to a corn-tankage-salt ration for growing and fattening pigs, and when used to replace the tankage entirely, replaced an average of 75 pounds of tankage and 7 pounds of corn in producing gains. Assuming that it takes $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of corn to buy 1 pound of tankage, then this 7 pounds of corn would be worth 2 pounds of tankage. Add this to the original 75 and we have a total replacement value of 77 pounds tankage equivalent. Therefore, 100 pounds of buttermilk powder was approximately equal in this experiment, in relative feeding value, to about 75 or 80 pounds of tankage from the standpoint of gains produced. Some extra allowance, favorable to dried buttermilk, may be justified on account of the higher rate of gain often resulting from the feeding of this dairy by-product. Buttermilk powder saves both tankage and corn, but much more of the former. Invariably buttermilk proteins cost more than tankage proteins, making the cost the limiting factor in the use of buttermilk. The "purebred" man may find dried buttermilk a valuable feed in fitting for show regardless of its relatively high price. Dried buttermilk is a relatively high-priced supplement for market hog production, everything considered.

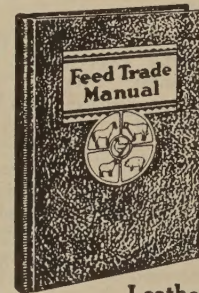
Buttermilk products are valuable approximately in proportion to the dry matter they contain. Dried buttermilk runs about 90 per cent dry matter. Good, unwatered, creamery buttermilk runs about 9 per cent dry matter. If the creamery buttermilk is highly diluted by churn washings, it may run down to 6 per cent

dry matter. Twelve pounds of dry buttermilk powder mixed with 88 pounds of water will supply approximately as much crude proteins and other buttermilk nutrients as 100 pounds of good buttermilk. This is equivalent to saying that 12 pounds of buttermilk powder is also equal in nutrients to 100 pounds of skimmilk inasmuch as skimmilk and good buttermilk are of practically equal feeding value.

Dried Buttermilk Efficient but Relatively High Priced for Swine Production. Dried buttermilk is unquestionably an efficient supplemental feed. The demands for it from the poultry and other industries, however, are such as to keep the price relatively high so that when contemplating the purchase of this product for swine feeding, one should consider the relative economy as compared to other feeds such as meat meal tankage, fish meal and high class supplemental blends.

"We are getting more wisdom every day. You must remember that this is not so much a planning administration as it is an experimental administration. We have been trying several methods of approach to the problem, and I do not mean to say that we have either adopted or rejected any one of them definitely."—Henry A. Wallace, sec'y of agriculture. This is most encouraging.

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Bone meal	Mill feeds
Brewer's dried grains	Minerals
Buttermilk, dried,	Mineral mixtures
semi-solid	Molasses
Calcium, carbonate,	Oyster shell, crushed
phosphate	Peanut meal
Cocconut oil meal	Peat moss
Cod liver oil	Phosphates, rock
Charcoal	Potassium, chlorid
Commercial feeds	iodide
Corn germ meal	Poultry grits
Cottonseed meal,	Salt
cake	Sardine oil
Feed mixers	Soreenings
Feed concentrates	Sesame meal
Feeders for mills	Skim milk, dried
Fish meal	Soybean, meal
Formulas	Tankage
Gluten, feed, meal	Vegetable oil
Hammer mills	Yeast for feeding
Iodine	

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Fattening Pigs on Rye

Rye is one of the first feeds considered as a substitute for corn and barley for fattening pigs. Two experiments have been conducted at this station to determine the feeding value of rye compared with corn and barley fed under the same conditions. The first experiment was conducted during the summer of 1926. Spring pigs raised by the Animal Husbandry department were divided as uniformly as possible into three lots of eight head each. Each lot included one Hampshire, four Duroc-Jerseys, and three Poland-Chinas. These pigs were full fed on rape pasture from July 30 to November 5, or for a period of 98 days. The rations fed and data showing the weights of the pigs and the gains are given in Table No. III.

TABLE NO. III

Rations Fed	Ground Rye and Mineral	Shelled Corn and Mineral	Ground Barley and Mineral
Number of pigs.....	8	8	8
Number of days fed....	98	98	98
Initial weight per lot...	460.0	460.0	475.0
Final weight per lot....	1,118.0	1,148.0	1,530.0
Initial weight per pig..	57.0	57.5	59.4
Average final weight per pig	139.8	143.5	191.3
Total gain per lot.....	658.0	688.0	1,055.0
Total gain per pig.....	82.3	86.0	131.9
Average daily gain per pig .....	.84	.88	1.35
Total feed consumed:			
Ground rye	2,982.0	.....	.....
Shelled corn .....	.....	2,756.4	.....
Ground barley .....	.....	.....	4,568.8
Mineral	53.0	55.0	54.4
Feed consumed for 100 pounds gain:			
Ground rye	453.1	.....	.....
Shelled corn .....	.....	400.6	.....
Ground barley .....	.....	.....	433.1
Mineral	8.1	8.0	5.2

The mineral used consisted of ground limestone, bone meal and salt mixed equal parts by weight.

A comparison of the results given in the foregoing table shows the pigs fed ground rye made almost as rapid gains as did the pigs fed shelled corn. They ate more, and required 13 per cent more feed for 100 pounds of gain. The ground rye fed in this experiment without a protein supplement to pigs on rape pasture gave a lower feeding value than ground barley fed under the same conditions. The pigs fed ground barley made much faster gains than the pigs fed ground rye, and were ready for market at least 45 days earlier than the pigs fed rye. A comparison of the amounts of feed consumed indicate that ground barley proved more palatable than either ground rye or shelled corn. This probably was due to the barley supplying more protein than either rye or corn.

The second experiment in feeding rye was conducted during the summer and fall of 1929. Chester-White, Duroc-Jersey, grade Hampshire, and Poland-China pigs were used. As before these pigs were divided as uniformly as possible into three lots of eight head each.

The rations used were the same as in 1926 except that the mineral mixture consisted of 50 pounds ground limestone, 28 pounds bone meal, 20 pounds salt, 2 pounds iron oxide, 4.536 grams copper sulphate, and 9.072 grams potassium iodide. The pigs were started on feed July 15. When each pig reached a weight of approximately 225 to 230 pounds, it was weighed on three consecutive days and taken out of the experiment. This practice was followed until the last of the rye fed pigs were weighed out on January 22. The pigs in each lot had access to good rape pasture until November 12 when frost killed the rape. After this the pigs still in the experiment were finished in dry lots.

The results in the second experiment were similar to those obtained in the first. The pigs fed ground rye made somewhat slower gains than those fed shelled corn. They also required more feed for 100 pounds of gain. It should be noted that the pigs in this experiment were fed longer and to a heavier final weight than those in the first experiment. It was noticed that after the pigs had been on feed for about 90 days they seemed to tire of the rye. This was especially noticeable after the frost

killed the rape. The rye also had a tendency to scour the pigs. The pigs fed barley, as in the previous experiment, made faster gains than those receiving either corn or rye. In this case, however, the pigs fed barley required more feed for 100 pounds gain than the pigs fed rye. The increase in each case in the amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds of gain in this experiment as compared with the first probably was due to the pigs being fed longer, to being fed several weeks in dry lots after the rape froze, and to being fed to heavier final weights.

Pigs fed ground rye did not gain as fast as either the pigs fed shelled corn or those fed ground barley. Considering the total feed consumed, we find the amount of rye and corn practically the same. Those fed ground barley ate considerably more feed than pigs in either of the other two lots. Results indicate that when these grains are fed without a protein supplement that ground barley is more palatable than either ground rye or shelled corn. The largest amount of feed consumed resulted in the fastest gains and the shortest feeding period. When the amount of feed consumed for 100 pounds gain is considered, the rye fed pigs had the highest feed requirement, the difference being 13 per cent more than the corn fed pigs and 1.5 per cent more than the barley fed pigs. These differences in palatability and amount of feed required to produce 100 pounds gain suggest that better results might be obtained by mixing the ground rye with either shelled corn or ground barley or both than by feeding it alone. —South Dakota Bulletin 271.

Fish Meal Superior for Calves

Two groups of ten calves each were fed the same ration except that in one case the animals received dried blood flour and in the other fish meal as part of the feed mixture. No appreciable difference was found between the two feeds on the basis of growth produced by the calves. The dried blood flour cost approximately twice as much as the fish meal. Throughout the test and at the end of the trial the calves fed fish meal were far superior to those fed dried blood flour in general appearance and finish, as reported by the Maryland Station in Bulletin 354.

After obtaining the results in the above phases, a group of ten calves was fed a ration containing a combination of dried blood flour, fish meal, and skim milk powder. The rate of growth, feed cost, and general appearance of this group of calves were very unsatisfactory.

In the fourth phase, two groups of five bull calves each were weaned at 30 days of age and placed on a dried grain mixture containing either dried blood flour or skim milk powder. Throughout the entire trial both lots were in a thin, rough, and unthrifty condition. They had a stunted appearance and did not approach in size, growth, or vigor other calves that were not weaned until eight weeks of age.

The budget of the Code Authority of the Flour Milling Industry is \$50,000, the assessment per mill being \$8 a year minimum, all mills paying 0.6 mill per barrel of flour produced, to Sept. 13. The annual requirement thereafter is \$125,000.

Hay Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during June compared with June, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore	10	44	.....	.....
Boston	638	1,045	.....	.....
Chicago	6,613	2,136	3,858	84
Cincinnati	275	506	.....	.....
Ft. Worth	77	132	.....	.....
Kansas City..	29,232	2,688	17,004	408
Los Angeles..	26,048	18,348	.....	.....
Minneapolis ..	1,947	103	48	.....
New York	417	381	.....	.....
Peoria	231	320	50	20
Portland, Ore.	297	811	.....	.....
St. Louis	1,788	864	1,044	108
San Francisco ..	966	940	.....	.....
Seattle	110	55	.....	.....

Protein Proportions in Pasture Supplements

By A. E. PERKINS, Ohio Experiment Station

Previous work showed that a mixture of one-half corn and one-fourth each of oats and wheat bran, analyzing about 12 per cent total protein, gave, when pasture conditions were good, production fully equal to another mixture consisting of corn one-third and oats, bran, corn gluten meal, and linseed oilmeal each one-sixth. The protein content of the latter mixture was 20 per cent. In the second season, using the same grain mixtures, when pasture conditions were less favorable, there was some extra production from the higher protein feeding, but the additional returns were not sufficient to pay for the extra cost of the feed. This extra cost, at prices then prevailing, amounted to about \$2 per cow for the pasture season.

In the 1933 experiments 16 cows of the experiment station herd were divided into two groups as nearly alike as possible in all respects, and were fed the two experimental grain mixtures. All the cows had been on pasture for about 2 weeks before the experiment was started on June 1. The conditions of the pastures was good during the early part of the season, but the midsummer drouth began earlier than usual and lasted until mid-August. During July and August some soybean hay was fed in addition to the pasture and the experimental grain mixtures. Approximately 39 per cent of the requirements, according to the average level of the Morrison standard, was being supplied in the form of hay and grain at this time. During September the cows were grazed on a meadow containing considerable alfalfa, and the soybean hay feeding was discontinued.

The low-protein grain consisted of 49.5 per cent each of corn and oats and 1 per cent of feeding bonemeal, the purpose of the latter being to guard against a deficiency of phosphorus, which in the ordinary ration is supplied by bran or by one of the oilmeals. This mixture carried 11 per cent of total protein. The high-protein grain mixture contained 40 per cent each of corn and oats and 10 per cent each of cottonseed meal and linseed oilmeal, carrying about 16 per cent of total protein. As in the previous experiments the two groups of cows were alternated in reverse order from one of these grain mixtures to the other by periods of one month each.

With the corn and oats figured at farm prices (plus 10 cents per cwt. grinding charges) and the cottonseed meal and linseed oilmeal at Chicago prices (plus an allowance of \$5 per ton or 25 cents per cwt. for freight and dealer's profit), the cost of the 3,950 pounds of grain mixture fed to each group, after deducting the excess fed with the high-protein grain, was \$48.98 for the high-protein mixture and \$44.12 for the other, a difference of \$4.86. This difference is equivalent to a cost of \$2.80 per cwt. for the 172 pounds of extra milk produced by the high-protein feeding. This is much more than the milk would have brought on the market. Thus, while in amount of actual milk production the results favor the higher protein grain by slightly more than one per cent, the financial advantage is in favor of the lower protein grain even under the unusual price relations of 1933. Under normal price relations the financial advantage would have been more strikingly in favor of the lower protein grain.

At A Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago the National Broadcasting Co. pays a tribute to the Food and Food Beverages industry in its story of the 18-hour-daily broadcasting service enjoyed by American radio listeners. A special electrical transcription used in this synchronized sight-and-sound exhibit features Jimmy Wallington, one of NBC's best known announcers, who tells visitors to the World's Fair how and why business concerns make possible the American system of broadcasting, which gives listeners the finest and widest selection of radio programs in the world.

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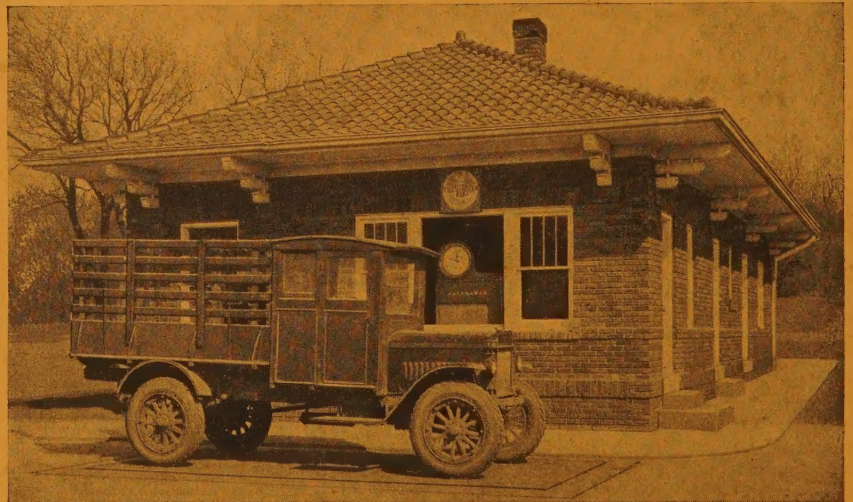
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